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VOL. XX NO 309 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION IN MUSLIM CONFERENCE

MOVE TO STOP FLIGHT OF GOLD

Emergency Powers For S. African Cabinet

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PRETORIA, Dec. 27.

The Cabinet, while proclaiming adherence to the gold standard, proposes to take power under the Emergency Act to withdraw sovereigns from circulation to prevent their export and hording.—Reuter.

PARTY WAR BREAKS OUT

Hertzog Not To Resign

PRETORIA, Dec. 27.

General Hertzog has no intention of resigning, but will face Parliament and declare party war against the new antagonist, Mr. Tielmanroos. It is difficult to ascertain the course of discussion in the Cabinet, but in Government circles, it is rumoured that the Minority Ministers have desired immediate resignation. The atmosphere now is calmer. It is declared that General Hertzog has decided to call together the caucus of the Nationalist legislators. Meanwhile, all ears are attuned to the speeches which will be made by General Smuts, Mr. Germiston and Mr. Tielmanroos at Johannesburg.—Reuter.

BRITAIN MAY PAY IN SILVER IF—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

A proposal that the United States should allow Britain to pay 100 million dollars of debt with 100 million ounces of silver, was made by the Democratic Senator Hayden in a broadcast speech. Mr. Hayden added the proviso that Britain at the same time should acquire an equal weightage in silver in order to restore her coinage to its former silver content and pledge India to sell her silver only to other governments for coinage purposes.—Reuter.

ITALIAN BUDGET SHOW DEFICIT

But Govt. Bent On Spending More

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Decr. 27.

Rome.—A deficit of 3,083 million lira is provided for in the official estimates of the Italian budget for the year 1933|34. Despite the discouraging figures, the Government is boldly budgeting for migher expenditure next year. The total expenditure will be 20,614 million lira showing an increase of 553 millions as compared to the last year. The increase will be largely devoted to the productive purposes.—Reuter.

Relief For Banks

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BELGRADE, Dec. 27.

A decree has been gazetted authorising for one year Banks which show a credit balance but are experiencing difficult time to limit their payments from the Savings bank and currrent account departments. —Reuter.

Bombs To Discredit Police

(Special Cable).
CAIRO, Dec. 27.

The recent series of mystifying bomb outrages appears to be an effort to discredit the police. It reported that the Director of Political Bureau has received a letter purporting to emanate from authors declaring that bombs were not directed against any person, but simply to show that the "police are powerless against us."—Reuter.

ANTI-UNITY MOVE EXPOSED

NATIONALISTS GET NO CHANCE TO SPEAK

VOTE OF CENSURE ON CHAIR TABLED

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Highhanded and unconstitutional tactics, it is complained, are being made by the authorities of the special session of the All-India Muslim Conference to pass a resolution rejecting proposals of the Unity Conference as not acceptable to the Conference.

The meeting of the Subjects Committee which met to-day in the office of the Reception Committee adopted the resolution moved by Mr. Feroze Khan Noon, Minister of Punjab and seconded by Zahoor Ahmed of Allahabad. The resolution stated that the proposals of the Allahabad Unity Conference are not acceptable to the Muslim Conference in their present form.

MOVE FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Haji Mohamed Husein of Allahabad, a member of Unity Conference Committee opposed the motion and suggested that its consideration should be postponed.

as many as seven or eight members wanted to speak on Haji Mohamed Husein's proposal, but the majority, which, it is said, included many who were not members of the Subject Committee, opposed it, and refused to listen to the speakers.

CLOSURE IN A HURRY.

President, Mr. Abdulla Yousuff Ali moved the closure and declared it carried. The next proposal was moved and declared similarly carried.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON CHAIR.

Haji Mahomed Husein is reported to have given notice that he would move his amendment in the open session of the Conference to-morrow. He is also reported to have intimated to the President that he would move in the open session "that the House had no confidence in the Chair and, therefore, he should vacate it."

The Subjects Committee also passed several other resolution, which will be placed before the open session of the Conference to-morrow.

LEADERS MEET IN CALCUTTA

To Solve Bengal Deadlock

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Twentyfive prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders, including several Bengal leaders of both communities met at Birla Park this evening to discuss the proposal of the Allahabad Unity Conference regarding the Bengal province Pandit Malaviya presided. Those present included Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Sayad Mahmud, Chaudhri Khaleeqzzaman, Dr. Munje, M. S. Aney, Mr. J. C. Gupta, A. C. Chatterji, Mr. Radhakumud Mukerji, Mr. A. N. Chatterji, Mujeebur Rehman and Chaudhri Gulam Gaffar of Bengal, Mr. M. Tayabullah and Mr J. N. Borooah of Assam, Sheikh Abdul Majeed of the Khilafat Committee and Maulana Sajjad of Jamiat-ul-Ulma of Delhi.

COMMITTEE ADJOURNS.

Talks which lasted for over a couple of hours are said to have been of an informal nature, as several of those who have been invited to attend the meeting could not attend owing to short notice.

The Committee adjourned to 3 p.m. on Thursday, as it is considered necessary that Malaviyaji and some other leaders should have talks with leaders of different groups before a final decision is arrived at.

HINDU LEADERS TO MEET.

Meanwhile, the Conference of Hindu leaders meets to-morrow at 3 p.m. in the Indian Association Hall to consider the situation. Much depends on the attitude which Hindu leaders decide to take up and on the decision they arrive at this Conference.

VISION OF GREATER INDIA

Indo-Burmese Entente

RANGOON, Dec. 27.

Telegraphic messages were exchanged between Pandit Malaviya, President, All-Parties Unity Conference and Mr. Chit Hlaing, President of G. C. B. A. and All-Burma Anti-Separation League.

Pandit Malaviya after quoting the resolution with reference to Burma passed by the All-Parties Conference, says that the Conference heartily welcomes the decision as being in the best interests of Burma and India. The Conference feels confident that relations between a self-Governing India and Burma would be thoroughly honourable and beneficial to both peoples.

Mr. Chit Hlaing wired: "Thanks for your message which reciprocates our feelings and assures for Burma an honourable and beneficial position within India. We now hope that interested parties will not succeed in their efforts to upset the clear verdict of the Council and electorates that Burma would not be separated from India.

Mr. Chit Hlaing has sent similar messages to congratulations received from other Indian leaders. —A.P.

SAPRU Meets HOARE

REFORMS IN 1934

FEDERATION IN OUR TIME

GOVERNMENT MUST IMPLEMENT TWO CONDITIONS

(R. T. C. SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Dec. 27.

Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. H. S. L. Polak started for India this afternoon.

Prior to leaving London Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar met Sir Samuel Hoare for private conversation, when they handed him a lengthy memorandum setting forth their views on certain aspects of the Round Table discussions and also the constitutional task in future.

A large number of distinguished Indians, representatives of the Premier and the Secretary of State were present on the platform at the Victoria Station to see them off.—Reuter.

Joint Memorandum

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar in their memorandum urge that the new constitution in provinces should begin to function early in 1934, and Federation sometiue in 1935, if not sooner.

Meanwhile the Government should take early steps in this connection for the fulfilment of two conditions, namely, Princes coming into Federation and the establishment of the Reserve Bank.

Turning to financial safeguards, they opine that the establishment of responsibility at the Centre will have a most salutary effect on the attitude of the Legislature. Therefore, it is not necessary to give the Governor-General powers to intervene for the protection of India's credit and financial stability. They urge that the advice of the financial adviser under the new constitution should not amount to a general power of control over the Finance Minister.

Alluding to commercial discrimination they declare that it is absolutely essential that the new Governments should have enough power to initiate, subsidise and protect the key infant industries. In conclusion, they ask that Governor-General's and Governors' special powers should be so defined as not to override Ministers; also the power of making ordinance should not extent to Governors.

FULL STATEMENT.

At the outset Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar opine that it is necessary to fix a date on which the constitution at the centre will begin to function. They assume that the India Bill will be passed by Parliament at the end of July, 1933, enabling the provincial constitution to function early in 1934. In this connection, they emphasise that there should be no delay in the preparation of electoral registers and Lord Lothian's report should tentatively form the basis of preliminary work.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

It will be very unfortunate, if the working of the constitution is held up after passing a bill, merely because registers are not yet ready.

Opining that Federation should be set up in 1935, they point out that in Canada, Australia and South Africa, the constitution was inaugurated by a Royal Proclama-

(Continued on page 5.)

GOVT. ACTION LEAVES NO ALTERNATIVE

Kellapan On Prospects Of Fast

FINAL DECISION AFTER SEEING MAHATMA

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

Mr. Kellapan left for Poona this morning to see Mahatma Gandhi.

Asked if he would carry out his fast in view of the official statement with regard to Dr. Subbaroyans Bill, Mr. Kellapan said that in his opinion, the Viceroy could give assent to the introduction of the bill in the local council without consulting other Local Governments.

He added: "the postponement of fast on this issue would not be justified." He could, however, decide about the fast only after interviewing Gandhiji, whose advise he was bound to take.—A. P.

Referendum Favours Temple Entry

The following are the results of the Guruvayur Temple Referendum, as issued by Sjts. K. Madhavan Nair, V. Gopala Menon, and C. Rajagopalachari:—

(Note:—"Savarna" means all those Hindu castes that are at present permitted by usage to enter and participate in the daily worship in the Guruvayur temple, to which castes in Ponnani Taluka, the referendum was restricted).

Total number of Savarna Houses in Taluka:	.....	8416
Total number of Savarna Houses actually visited:	..	8141
Total men's votes recorded:	.....	9695
Total women's votes recorded:	.....	10472
Total votes recorded:	.....	20167
Total refused to vote:	.....	7298
		equal to 27 p.c.
Grand total of persons approached:	.....	27465
Savarna adult men's votes "in favour"	.....	7505
Savarna adult men's votes "against"	.....	1282
Savarna adult men's votes "neutral"	.....	908
Savarna adult men's refused to vote:	.....	3003
Savarna adult women's votes "in favour":	.....	8064
Savarna adult women's votes "against":	.....	1300
Savarna adult women's votes "neutral":	.....	1108
Savarna adult women's votes refused to vote:	.....	4295
Total adult men and women "in favour"	.....	15563
		equal to 77 p.c.
Total adult men and women "against"	.....	2583
		equal to 13 p.c.
Total adult men and women "neutral"	.....	2016
		equal to 10 p.c.

SANATANIST JUGGLERY EXPOSED

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar wires from Calicut:—

The Ponnani Taluq population is nearly six and a quarter lakhs, but the Hindu population is less than three and a quarter lakhs. The Government Census Report for 1931 divides the Hindus into Brahmins, Depressed Classes and others.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Certain Sanatanists who object to the Untouchability Abolition Movement have sent communications to the press, commenting on the Guruvayoor Referendum which has just been completed, basing their statements and inferences on the census classification and imagining that the temple is closed only ayainst the census Depressed Classes. This is a totally erroneous basis, not within miles of the actual facts. The largest Hindu community, in the census reports is not the "Depressed Classes" but is the "Untouchable." and may not enter even the roads round the Guruvayoor Temple. So also are Chalians, Kammalans and many other Hindu castes. Though these are not depressed class, they cannot enter the temple. The population of the Taluka, eligible for temple entry, according to careful estimates, of the population of various castes, is only 65,000. Even this is a liberal figure, because the Thiyya population of South Ponnani is higher than the average.

LIMITATIONS.

The Referendum was necessarily restricted to the temple entry eligible castes only. Of these adults approachable by voluntary workers in an unofficial referendum acting without authority to enter houses or compel information could not be two-fifths of the entire population, including minors. Two-fifths of 65.000 would be 26,000 and the referendum records show that a total of 27,465 adults were approached. Of these 7,248 or about a quarter of those approached, refused to record their opinion, while altogether 10,167 recorded their opinions. I believe, we can claim this to be a fuller vote than any taken over an area of 430 square miles. Indeed, we can claim it as a successful experiment of adult suffrage with women completely enfranchised. Hasty and ill-founded criticism of certain Sanatanists should, therefore, be ignored by the public after considering the analysis of voting.

Favourable and non-opposition votes total 87 per cent. It now remains for the people all over India to express their opinion in public meetings, respectfully asking the Zamorin to give effect to the wishes of people.

SAVARNA SUPPORT.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar also mentions that resolutions were passed by the Nambudari Yogakshema Sabha, an organisation of the Kerala Brahmins, giving unqualified support to temple entry and earnestly requesting the Zamorin to give effect to the clearly expressed wishes of the large majority of Savarna Hindus of the Ponnani Taluka.—A.P.

JAIL DELIVERY IS POSSIBLE

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" FORECAST

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Round Table Conference has finished well, declades the "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial. We have been saved further dreary years of a futile cycle of alternate revolt and repression. Credit must be shared Indian leaders, who have afforded the best proof that India has statesmen whom she will need, and Sir S. Hoare, who has won a personal triumph.

The "Guardian" sees inference in Lord Sankey's reply on Saturday to Sir T. B. Sapru's appeal that great Indian gaol delivery is possible in the near future, after which, the "Guardian" hopes that the Congress will decide to work the constitutional machinery, even if in a hostile manner and will eventually forget that they wanted to wreck it. It justifies Britain in declining to fix a date for the accesion of States into Federation, opining that any pressure should come from the British India.—Reuter.

OBJECTION TO EXTRADITION

Insull Trial Sensation

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Decr. 27.

Athens.—There was a sensation at the opening of the Insull Extradition proceedings. Insull's counsel, Ladas, alleged that it was two months after the warrant of arrest was issued that depositions accusing Insull of fraud were taken. Ladas also submitted an affidavit by MacCormic, one of the witnesses for prosecution, stating that there was no fraudulent intention on the part of Insull. When the defence mentioned the philanthropic work of Insull in America, Insull burst into tears. The prosecution claimed that the application for extradition was justified.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S PRESENT TO BUDDHISTS

Anniversary At Sarnath

BENARES, Dec. 27.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the opening of Mulgandhakuti Vihar at Sarnath, Benares, a holy relic of Buddha discovered at Nagarjunikunda was presented to-day to Mahabodhi Society by Rai Bahadur Dayaram Sahni, Director General of Archaeology on behalf of the Viceroy before a distinguished gathering of Buddhists from Japan, Tibet, Ceyion, India and Burma. Prominent non-Buddhists were also present at the ceremony which was performed according to Buddhist custom.

After presentation, the relic was taken to the Vihar and placed within the great temple. Then the ceremonial ringing of the large bell weighing seven maunds presented by the United Buddhist Society of Japan was heard. The Anniversary celebrations will continue till December 29.—A.P.

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K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
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Municipal Office, Karachi,
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LORD BYRON OF BROADWAY

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja, Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is:	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli; Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.
N. M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 3½ per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd..

Established 7th September 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1850).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra; Calcutta; Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund 92,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.
A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

PROSPECTUS

(This prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies)

Capital Rs. 50,00,000

divided into

47,500 ordinary shares and 2,500 deferred shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above shares, 4,646 ordinary shares and 2,500 deferred shares are to be issued, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, to Messrs. Vakil Anklesaria and Partners, the promoters of the Company (hereinafter called the Vendors), credited as fully paid up and the remaining ordinary shares are now offered for public subscription payable as follows:

Rs. 25/- On Application Rs. 50/- On Allotment
and the balance of Rs. 25/- per share when called.

Directors:

The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Merchant, Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Sheth Hiralal Tricumlal, Millowner, Khanpur, Ahmedabad.
Husseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji, Esqr., Merchant, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Esq., Merchant Machimiani Road, Karachi.
Jehangir Rustom Vakil, Esqr., Merchant, Shahibag. Ahmedabad.
Noshirwan Hirjibhoy Anklesaria, Esq., Merchant, Shahibag, Ahmedabad,

Bankers:

The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Auditors:

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Messrs. Naushir M. Marfatia & Co., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Solicitors:

Messrs. B. H. Vakil & Co., 80-84, Esplanade Roade Bombay.

Agents:

Messrs Vakil Anklesaria & Partners, Amarchand Building, Ballard Road, Bombay

Registered Office:

Amarchand Building, Ballard Road, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS

THIS COMPANY has been formed to acquire the business of the Vendors, which is carried on under the name and style of **The Western India Oil Distributing Company**, and to trade in **petroleum, gas oil, kerosene oil, petrol, fuel oil, lubricating oil** and other oils of whatsoever kind, and any products thereof, and for the objects set out in the memorandum of association.

On 31st October, 1931, an agreement was made in London between the Russian Oil Products Limited, of the one part and the Vendors of the other part, under which the Vendors contracted to import petrol, fuel oil and gas oil for sale in India, Burma and Ceylon, on the terms and conditions therein mentioned **A new agreement has been entered into between the Russian Oil Products, Ltd., of the one part and the Vendors of the other part on or about 26th November, 1932., in substitution of the said agreement of 31st October, 1931, under which the Vendors have been given a MONOPOLY for the sale of Russian petrol and fuel oil in India under certain terms and conditions and the Vendors have agreed to give to the Company an option to take over the right, title, interest, liabilities and obligations of the Vendors thereunder within two months from the incorporation of the Company.**

Since the date of the said agreement, the Vendors have appointed chief agents and selling agents for the sale of their petrol and fuel oil in many parts of India, and it is proposed to extend the Company's operations throughout the country as early as practicable. In order to facilitate the supply of the said commodities in bulk to its selling agents the Company intends to construct storage tanks at different parts and depots at various centres.

The Vendors have entered into agreements with the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in or about March, April and May, 1932, under which the latter have agreed to grant leases to the Vendors of a plot of land at Wadala admeasuring 15,000 square yards or thereabouts, and plots of land at Wadi Bunder admeasuring 5715 1|9 square yards or thereabouts, on certain terms and conditions, and the instruments of lease in respect thereof will be executed in due course. Soon after the said agreements possession of the said plots was given to the Vendors for the construction of their tanks, and the Vendors have constructed two petrol tanks of the approximate total capacity of one million gallons on the land at Wadala, and two fuel oil tanks of the approximate total capacity of two million gallons on the land at Wadi Bunder.

The Vendors have applied for licenses from the B.B. and C.I. Railway Co., for the use of certain plots of land at Kankaria and Asarva in Ahmedabad for the purpose of erecting installations for receiving and storing **kerosene, fuel oil** and **petrol** in bulk.

Looking to the magnitude of the business and the wide area of its operations, it was deemed desirable that the said business should be transferred to a joint stock company and this company was accordingly brought into existence. The Vendors' said business will be taken over by the Company as a going concern as from the commencement.

The Vendors have entered into certain agreements under which various persons have, if so required by the Vendors, agreed to subscribe or procure subscriptions for ordinary shares of the Company of the aggregate face value of over Rs. 13,30,000. The Vendors will give to the Company an option to take over the benefit of the said agreements. Taking into account the ordinary shares of the face value of Rs. 4,64,600, which are to be allotted to the Vendors in consideration of the moneys spent by them in connection with the said business as hereinafter mentioned, the amount of the ordinary shares of the Company which have already been agreed to be taken up comes to about Rs. 18,00,000

The Vendors' first shipment of about 7,90,000 gallons of **petrol** and 20,00,000 gallons of **fuel oil** arrived in August, 1932, and since then the said commodities are being sold by their agents in different parts of India and have acquired a reputation owing to the **excellence of their quality.** It is intended to import **kerosene** as early as practicable after first constructing the necessary tanks for the storage thereof.

India consumes annually about 6,10,00,000 gallons of petrol, 10,60,00,000 gallons of fuel oil and 21,40,00,000 gallons of kerosene and if the Company can secure even a small percentage of the total business, and there appears to be no reason why it should not, it is expected to make a handsome profit.

Trade depression is not likely to affect the Company's business to any appreciable extent, in view of the commodities in which it will deal. Whatever the conditions of trade may be, such articles as kerosene, fuel oil, gas oil and petrol will always command a sale

Kerosene is a household necessity and is as indispensable to the poor as to the rich. Its use is not restricted to any definite area but is spread over the whole country. Go to the remotest corner of the country and to the meanest hut and you will find **kerosene** there. In a vast country like India, with its teeming population, the demand for **kerosene** will always continue.

Fuel oil is now steadily displacing coal, because of many advantages it offers. Industrial concerns are now using it in increasing numbers and with their steady growth in this large country, which is being rapidly industrialised, the consumption of **fuel oil** must increase with as great a rapidity. For small concerns, and even for some agricultural purposes, crude oil engines are largely in use and for them **fuel oil** is indispensable. In spite of times of trade depression and losses industrial concerns keep going and the demand for **fuel oil** is not, therefore, likely to suffer any serious set-back.

During the last few years the motor trade has increased enormously and motor vehicles are ousting other forms of conveyance. Motor buses are now offering to the public a cheap but rapid and convenient mode of conveyance and their numbers have so increased all over the country that they are proving a menace even to the railways. Every city of importance has its bus service and it extends even to remote villages. In this vast country where the railway lines are comparatively few, the motor bus is the only form of conveyance which can serve the bulk of the population residing in the villages. The motor car is a thing of necessity as well as luxury and even the greatest trade depression has not stopped the steady flow of new cars from foreign countries. For the haulage of heavy loads and for rapid transport of goods motor trucks are increasingly used. Looking to the size of this country, there appears to be no limit to its capacity to consume **petrol** and trade depression is not likely to affect its sale.

With the growth of industrial concerns and motor trade, the demand for **lubricating oil** will also correspondingly increase.

The Vendors' business was started in January, 1932, and the amount spent by the Vendors or the members of the Vendors' firm out of their own moneys for the said business upto 30th September 1932, comes to Rs. 4,64,594, inclusive of interest at the rate of 7 1|2 per cent. per annum. The said amount includes a sum of Rs. 15,000 in respect of the expenses incurred by two of the members of the Vendors' firm, during their visit to Europe, in connection with the said agreement of 31st October, 1931, and a sum of Rs. 3,364 spent by two of the members of the Vendors' firm in negotiating for an agency for oil business prior to the commencement of the negotiations with the Russian Oil Products, Ltd.

The Vendors are to transfer to the Company their said concern of the WESTERN INDIA OIL DISTRIBUTING CO., including the said four petrol and fuel oil tanks along with the petrol and fuel oil therein, a sum of Rs. 60,000 deposited with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., 5 per cent. Improvement Trust, Loan Notes of 1926 of the aggregate face value of Rs. 55,000 deposited with the Bombay Port Trust, and the motor cars, motor lorries, furniture, fittings and other assets relating to the said business, and in consideration thereof the Company shall allot to the Vendors, or their nominees, credited as fully paid up, 4,646 ordinary shares and 2,500 deferred shares of the Company, of the face value of Rs. 100 each and shall pay to the Vendors in cash all expenses incurred or amounts brought in by the Vendors in connection with the said business subsequent to 30th September, 1932, including a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the expenses of the present visit to Europe of the said Jehangir Rustom Vakil in connection with the said business. The said concern is to be transferred to the Company subject to all existing debts and liabilities.

The following agreements have been or will be entered into:—

(1) An agreement between the Vendors of the one part and the Company of the other part, for the sale of the said concern of the WESTERN INDIA OIL DISTRIBUTING CO., to the Company.
(2) An agreement between the Company of the one part and the Vendors of the other part, relating to the appointment of the Vendors as the Company's managing agents

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a director is to be the holding of at least 10 ordinary shares in the Company and that the remuneration of every director shall be such sum, not exceeding Rs. 75, as the directors may fix for every meeting of the Board attended by him. The Articles of Association also provide that if any director, being willing, shall be called upon to perform extra services or to make any special exertion in going or residing abroad or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, the Company shall remunerate such director either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the directors

The minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is 70 ordinary shares.

It shall be lawful for the Company to pay a commission at the rate of 5 per cent. for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for ordinary shares of the Company. On a portion, however, of the said shares of the face value of about Rs. 13,30,000, which have been agreed to be subscribed as aforesaid, the commission payable shall not exceed 2 1|2 per cent

The amount of preliminary expenses is estimated not to exceed Rs. 15,000, inclusive of legal charges and registration fees, but exclusive of underwriting commission and brokerage.

The right of voting at general meetings is one vote for every ordinary share and five votes for every deferred share.

Messrs. Jehangir Rustom Vakil and Noshirwan Hirjibhoy Anklesaria, who are two of the directors of the Company, and two of the partners in the Vendors' firm, are interested in the consideration payable by the Company for the purchase of the said concern of the WESTERN INDIA OIL DISTRIBUTING CO., as also in the remuneration payable by the Company to the Vendors as the Company's agents, under the agreement aforesaid namely a remuneration of 20 per cent. on the annual net profits with a minimum of Rs. 36,000 a year. Sheth Hiralal Tricumlal who is one of the directors of the Company is entitled to a share out of the said remuneration payable to the Vendors. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, who is also one of the directors of the Company is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Nusserwanji and Patel, who are to act as the chief agents of the Company in Sind, Punjab and other territories, and as such partner he will be entitled to a share in the usual remuneration payable to such chief agents.

Copies of the memorandum and articles of association of the Company and of the above contracts can be inspected at the office of the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the company's memorandum of association is attached hereto and forms part of it.

Applications for shares should be made upon the forms accompanying the prospectus and sent to the Company's bankers, The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Bombay, together with a remittance of the amount payable on application.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalments on shares alloted when due will render the previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company or from the Company's Bankers.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1932.

PHIROZE SETHNA,
HIRALAL TRICUMLAL,
JAMSHED NUSSERWANJI,
HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE,
JEHANGIR RUSTOM VAKIL,
by his constituted attorney
B. H. VAKIL,
N. H. ANKLESARIA.

TRAGEDIES OF TRIAL MARRIAGES

COUPLES WHO ARE "BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED"

Trial marriages, and the tragedies they cause, were discussed by Mrs. Neville Rolfe in a lecture in London recently arranged by the British Social Hygiene Council and the National Council for Mental Hygiene.

"Those of us," she said, "who are in touch with a good many of the young people who are experimenting with trial marriage to-day realise how bitterly disappointed many of them are with the results.

"A temporary liaison which has as its condition the agreement that there shall be no children can never be a real trial marriage, because the psychological and physiological attunement of the two individuals is debarred from the outset."

Dealing with the question of early marriage, Mrs. Rolfe said that the boy who left scohol at fourteen was completely developed as a personality by the age of twenty, and might be encouraged to marry at an early age, but the boy who did not leave the university till twenty-one or twenty-two was not then psychologically adult, and should not be hurried.

"One of the main reasons for disharmony in the home to-day," she said, "is the lack of intellectual interest on the part of the woman, which results in her paying an abnormal attention to sex, and reduces her life to a constant round from the dressmaker to the beauty parlour, and from the hairdresser to the bridge party."

Before the war the excess of women of marriageable age over men was 13 per cent. In 1921 the discrepancy had risen to 28 per cent. In 1931, so far as London alone was concerned, it had gone down to 4.1 per cent.

DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS.

"A great deal of this readjustment is due to the amount of infant life saved," said Mrs. Rolfe, "because the heaviest male death rate is in the first year of life. It looks as if our children to-day will, in adult life, come into a much less unbalanced community numerically than we did."

The dismissal of teachers on marriage, she said, "tends to sterilise a group of woman and prevent them from handing on their abilities to the next generation, and to place education in the hands of those who have not a full and balanced experience of life.

"There is not a single teacher who would not be a better teacher were she a married woman."—"Daily Express."

DEBTS PROBLEM

ROOSEVELT'S DISCUSSION WITH ADVISERS

Special Session Of New Congress In Spring

LONDON, Dec. 27

Washington.—Politicians spent a busy Boxing day, discussing debts, disarmament and home problems. It is understood that Mr. Hoover is inclined to hand over the whole of the debts problem to his successor (Mr. Roosevelt) who is now discussing the problem with Mr. Owen Young and other advisers very secretly. It is not yet known what line he will take. It is believed that a special session of the new Congress has been called for the Spring to prevent a general default of June payments, and also deal with the pressing home problems.—Reuter's Special.

ENCOURAGING SWADESHI GOODS

Student-Volunteers In Demand

The Students' Sub-Committee of the Bombay Swadeshi League has issued the following statement:—

"In furtherance of the "Kamal-Dal" programme of the League, the Students' Committee of the Bombay Swadeshi League has resumed the work of investigation regarding purely Swadeshi shops and partly Swadeshi shops with a view to ascertain as to why certain Swadeshi products are not encouraged. The shops confining themselves with purely swadeshi goods will be supplied with Kamals—the certificate of the League.

The shop-keepers and public are requested to help us by giving complete and correct information to the student—volunteers when they are approached by the students. Students desirous of the work are requested to come to the office of the League—45-47 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1, during the office hours."

Women's Winners

RACE LUCK LASTS

Big Handicap And Final Event

Flat-racing ended at Manchester in mail week and the last big race, the November Handicap was won by Mrs. Chester Beatty's filly Hypostyle, a 20 to 1 outsider.

So still another important race was won by a woman, and that was not all. For, just to emphasise the insistent luck of women-owners, Cat o' Nine Tails, owned by Mrs. Carruthers took the very last race on the card.

In his zealous attempt to ride 200 winners, the champion jockey, Gordon Richards, could not pass the 190 mark.

No doubt the continual strain of the past month has told upon the rider's physical reserves.

Once again the Aga Khan, with a total of nearly £60,000 in stakes, has been the most successful owner and breeder.

Dobson Peacock, the Middleham trainer, was presented with a silver Georgian mug at Manchester recently.—"Sunday Despatch."

GOUGOULOFF'S MOTHER EXECUTED

82 Years Old—

AND STOLE GRAIN TO AVOID STARVING

Soviet's Harsh Code

The mother of Paul Gougouloff, it is reliably reported has been executed in Russia for stealing State grain—two months after the guillotining of her son for the assassination of President Doumer of France.

SHE WAS EIGHTY-TWO YEARS OLD!

To save herself from starvation, Varvara Gougouloff stole a small quantity of grain from one of the collective farms near the village of Oorlupenskaya, in Georgia.

Several other persons in recent weeks have forfeited their lives for violating the stringent rules set up by the Soviet Government for collecting the State's quota of grain.—"Daily Express."

BOMB IN CAIRO SCHOOL GARDEN

Discovered Before King Fuad's Visit

CAIRO, Dec. 26.

A bomb was discovered in the garden of the Government Engineering School prior to the visit of King Fuad.—Reuter.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SHARE PRICES

SMART RISE IN SECURITIES

By Our Commercial Correspondent.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Below we publish prices of leading shares, together with Government Securities at the end of the past five years:—

It will be seen that, the cotton industry has suffered much, during the past five years and although share values of some local mills as compared with a year ago show a small recovery, they are not far from the bottom. As a matter of fact, Fazal Mill Shares are at the lowest level.

The Government Securities have improved naturally during the last year, and now they are selling at the highest price.

It may be mentioned that today money has lost all its earning capacity and interests on current account stand at the lowest level. There is no demand for money and cash balances in Banks are piling up.

The slack trade demand which is unusual at this time of the year has been responsible for the extreme ease obtaining in the money market. The call money is very difficult to place even at one per cent.

GOLD EXPORTS.

The gold exports are still there, making money market easier still.

With the rise in Government Securities well maintained investors are turning their attention to shares of some well-managed sound industrial concerns.

The shares of the following companies have been active spots and are looked upon as favourite scrips by genuine investors:—

Tata Construction, Trams, Hydros, Andhra, Burma, Bundi, Scindia and New India.

There are some good cotton Shares, but the above are conspicuous because of the steady dividends they pay every year.

As long as money remains cheap in the absence of the floatation of a new loan by the Government of India, Chances are in favour of higher prices with occasional setbacks.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRICES.

	1928 21|12|28	1929 20|12|29	1930 19|12|30	1931 23|12|31	1932 23|12|32
Bombay Dyeing	872| 8	701| 4	638|12	631| 4	659| 6
Fazulbhoy	787| 8	485	357| 8	293| 2	250
Pearl	508|12	287| 8	220|10	160|10	120|10
Century	408|12	287| 8	231| 4	194| 6	206| 4
Nagpur	506| 4	453|12	348|12	257| 8	264| 6
Swadeshi	466| 4	383|12	257| 8	196| 4	207| 8
Pabaney	225	122| 8	120	87| 8	65
Crescent	141| 4	76. 4	70	45	34| 1
Finlay	115	96| 4	77| 8	70	80
Swan	115	95	75	55	55
Kohinoor	213| 2	153|12	128|12	104| 6	138|12
Indore	391| 4	355xd.	330	312| 8	348|12
Dawn	540	475	510	425	465
Phoenix	362| 8	315	300	250	282| 8
Lakhshmi	1515	1450	907| 8	682| 8	875
Vishnu	2410	2425	1400	1030	1625
Gokak	125|10	148|12	120	87| 8	105
Advance	350 (112 3|4)	335 (117 1|4)	297| 8	255	320
Tata Hydro x.d.	1127| 8	1172| 8	104| 6	112| 3	138|12
Andhra Valley	612| 8	661| 4	583|12	645	1248|12
Tata Power	510	513|12	412| 8	411| 4	773|12
Tramway	155	136| 4	115|10	102| 3	109| 6
31|2 p.c. G. Paper	72|12|6	67|15	62|12	51|13	73| 8
5 p.c. 1945|55	103|14	101| 2	100| 4	90	107

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 27.

TAXABLES.

3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	73/10
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	98/10
4 p.c. 1034/37 Loan	98/2
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	85/2
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100/14
4 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	95/5
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	100/14
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	102/6
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	102/6
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	102/0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Loan	104/6
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101/12
6 p.c. T. Bonds	105/8

TAXFREES.

p.c. 1945/55 Loan	107/0
6 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101/7
6 1/2 p.c. 1933 Bonds	106/12

STATE LOANS.

5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	105/0
5 p.c. 1956 Mysore	103/8

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	78/8
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	78/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	94/8
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	106/8
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	106/0
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	104/12

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Decr. 27.

	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	171	...
Bengal Fine	166	...
Bengal F.G.	163	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	166	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	163	...
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	195	...
Nagpur|Savner Fine	198	...
Yeotmal Fine	190	...
Arvi Fine	190|2	...
Ellichpur Fine	190	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	187	...
Khamgaon Fine	187	...
Khandesh Fine	183	...
Muthia F.G.	175	...
Mulkapur Fine	184	...
Burwah|Sanavad F.G.	188|89	..
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	185	...
Burwah|Sanaval F.G.	188|89	..
Ujjain|Shujaulpur F.G.	...	...
Broach F.G.	190	...
Punjab|American	207|8	185
Punjab|American mix	197|98	175
Cambodia	...	155
Miraj|Sangli	...	185
Compta Good	...	203
Bagalkot	...	190
Jinja	...	...
Busoga	...	305
Kampala	...	313

INDORE MARKETS.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Vaman & Co.).

Indore, Dec. 27

Wheat Seed & Cotton:—
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20 21
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18 19
Gram Rs. 12 13
Tillseed Rs. 34 40
Cotton seed Rs. 12 13
Linseed bold brown Rs. 18 19
Jawar Rs. 11 12
Barley Rs. 18 20
Cappas Malwi Rs. 40
Cappas Nimari Rs. 34 36
New Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 80
New Cotton Nimari per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 66 69
Old Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 68 69
Old Cotton Nimari per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 46 56
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs 10
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs 11/8
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs 2/8
Shares:—
P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 100 0 44
Malwa United Mills Ltd 100 12/8 344/8
Hukumchand Mills Ltd 100 10 221
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 100 12/8 146
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 100 7 104
Nandalal Bhandari Mills 100 3/8 86
Rajkumar Mills Ltd 100 0
Navayoug Mills Ltd 50 0 8
Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd 100 0 18
Hukumchand Jute Ltd /8/ 0 14
Bank of Indore Ltd 25 0 21

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Decr. 27.

F.P. Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date 23|12|32	5638000	6086000
Receipts Yesterday 23|12|32	34000	48000
Exports to date 25|12|32	3947000	3861000
Stock at Ports 23|12|32	4842000	4636000
Stock at Interior Towns 23|12|32	2231000	2216000
Stock at Liverpool 25|12|32	842000	866000
Visible Supply 23|12|32	9719000	9284000
Quantity in Sight 23|12|32	8769000	9778000
Quantity out of Sight 23|12|32	5854000	5696000

COMPANY REPORTS

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee and Sons have issued the following report dated December 24:—

For the year ended 30th September 1932.

The Bombay Safe Deposit Co. Ltd:—Showed a profit of Rs. 71,296 as against one of Rs. 64,367 in the year 1930-31. Rs. 21.000 is being appropriated to depreciation account. A dividend at Rs. 40 per share is declared the same as last year. Rs. 11,584, is being carried forward.

The Bombay Safe Deposit Co. Ltd.

	Lacs.
Capital paid up	2.40
Funds	3.17
Other Liabilities	.66
Profit & Loss a/c	.59
	6.82
	Lacs.
Fixed Capital Expenditure	4.98
Investments	1.29
Cash & other Balances	.55
	6.82

The Central Provinces Rlys. Co. Ltd:—Showed a profit of Rs. 3,53,289 (including the rebate of Rs. 69,884) as compared with Rs. 4,26,494 (after providing for Government's share of surplus profits for the first half year of Rs. 52,801 and including the rebate assistance of Rs. 1,03,264 for the 2nd half year) in the preceding year. A final dividend at 3½ per cent per annum is declared making for the year 3 3/4 per cent as against 5 per cent in 1930-31. Investment account shows a decrease of Rs. 1,45,718 and capital expenditure shows an increase of about the same amount compared with last year. Rs. 12.399 is being carried forward.

The Central Provinces Rlys. Co. Ltd.

	Lacs.
Capital	94.00
Unclaimed Dividends	.14
Other Liabilities	.99
Revenue account	1.77
	96.90
	Lacs.
Capital Expenditure	93.08
Outstandings	2.71
Investments	.96
Cash & other Balances	.15
	96.90

For the year ended 31st August 1932.

The Okha Salt Works Ltd.—Showed a profit of Rs. 83,720 as against Rs. 8,722 in the preceding year. Rs. 30,000 having been appropriated to depreciation account, a dividend at annas 8 per share is declared while last year there was none. Rs. 14,070 is being carried forward.

The Okha Salt Works Ltd.

	Lacs.
Capital	5.87
Loans Secured	2.60
Loans Unsecured	.90
Other Liabilities	2.87
Profit & Loss a/c	.75
	12.99
	Lacs.
Capital Expenditure	9.33
Mortgage Deb. Charges	.07
Stores & Spares	.22
Stock-in-trade	2.47
Outstandings	.39
Cash & other Balances	.51
	12.99

For the year ended 30th June 1932.

The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. & Weg. Mills Co. Ltd:—Showed a profit of Rs. 1.64,038 as compared with Rs. 1,03,233 in the preceding year. Rs. 92,370 appropriated to various depreciation funds. Rs. 22,585 taken away to Reserve for bad and doubtful debts. A dividend at Rs. 60 per share is paid as against Rs. 50 in 1930-31.

The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. & Weg Mills Co. Ltd.

	Lacs.
Capital	7.85
Funds	23.25
Loans Unsecured	6.76
Unclaimed Dividends	.30
Other Liabilities	2.86
Profit & Loss a/c	1.64
	42.66
	Lacs.
Block a/c	21.31
(Rs. 3.14,798 written off)	
Stores & Spares	4.71
Stock-in-trade	2.09
Outstandings	3.26
Cash & Other Balances	1.29
	42.66

For the year ended 31st March 1932.

The Broach Fine Counts Spg. & Weg Co. Ltd:—Showed a loss of Rs. 1,04,137 as as against Rs. 1,14,182 in 1930-31. T Agents have forgone Rs. 30,000 from the commission and allowance.

The Broach Fine Counts Spg. & Weg Co. Ltd.

	Lacs.
Capital	20.00
Dividend Fund	.50
Loans unsecured	17.01
Other Liabilities	1.10
	38.61
	Lacs.
Block a/c	24.44
(Rs. 6,54,000 written off)	
Stores & Spares	1.24
Stock-in-trade	4.01
Outstandings	5.12
(Rs. 4.44,616 doubtful)	
Cash and Other Balance	.39
Profit & Loss a/c	3.41
	38.61

For the year ended 31st July 1932.

The McKenzies Ltd:—Showed a loss of Rs. 57,859 as against 17,646 in the preceding year. The Directors recommend that this loss be written off by transferring an equal amount from the Reserve Fund.

The McKenzies Limited.

	Lacs.
Capital	5.00
Funds	15.80
Unclaimed Dividends	.02
Loans Secured	5.77
Other Liabilities	1.74
	28.33
	Lacs.
Fixed Capital Expenditure	13.34
Stores & Spares	.51
Stock-in-trade	9.67
Outstandings	3.17
Investments at cost	.95
Cash & Other Balances	.11
Profit and Loss a/c	.58
	28.33

For the year ended 31st December 1931.

The Barsi Spg & Weg Mills Ltd:—Showed a loss of Rs. 19.880. The total loss of Rs. 77 942 has been written off by transferring Rs. 1 lac from the Reserve Fund account to Profit & Loss account leaving Rs. 22,058 to be carried forward to the credit of Profit & Loss account.

The Barsi Spg. & Weg Mills Ltd.

	Lacs.
Capital	5.87
Funds	9.48
Departmental Fund	1.75
Unclaimed Dividends	.10
Other Liabilities	2.80
Profit & Loss a/c	.22
	20.32
	Lacs.
Block a/c	14.27
Stock-in-trade	4.12
Outstandings	1.00
Cash & Other Balances	.93
	20.32

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

Last Friday the New York cotton futures market closed at a rise of 10 to 7 points. January delivery reached the highest 5.80 and lowest 5.68 while March delivery reached highest 5 92 and lowest 5.82.

The local market opened at Rs. 197|- for Broach A|M delivery and advanced to Rs. 198 on scattered short covering. At the advance there was some long liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 197|8.

Business is restricted and operators are in a holiday mood. While the future course of cotton prices remains nuward, there is less disposition to operate at present.

Later there was only restricted turnover of business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The following were the closing quotations at 5-30 p.m.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A|M.	197	12	0
Oomra D|J.	179	8	0
Oomra March	177	8	0
Bengal D|J.	160	8	0
Bengal March	159	8	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Decr. 27.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal U.P.	172	169	166	163
M.G. Rajputana & Punjab	171	168	165	162
M.G. Oomra No. 3	186	183	180	...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	197	194	191	...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	191	188	185	...

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

100 B. Karshandas Dhamangaon 181-1/4
86 G. G. Kesha and Co. Sindhuni 182-1/4
97 G G Kesha Pachora New 18.
50 Mithahai Nathoo Parbhani New 5 on
100 Currimbhai Kosi New 10 on
50 Mithabhai Nathoo Satono 182-3/4
54 Narshi Nagshi Pandhurna 173
100 Dawn Mill Hansi New 171-1/2
100 Hansi New 171-1/2
100 Dawn Mills Nasirabad 173½
100 Kekri Kekri 173½.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/14/6 Highest Rs. 32/ Lowest Rs. 31/8/6 Closing Rs. 31/10
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 33/10 Highest Rs. 33/11/6 Lowest Rs. 33/7/6 Closing Rs. 33/9.

COMMODITIES AT LOW PRICES

Cotton, Sugar And Wheat

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co in their report dated December 27, state as under:—

The ready absorption of January tenders for shipments to Japan coupled with the report that Mr. Roosevelt is willing to co-operate with President Hoover over International problems caused short covering and trade buying. The legislation for Farm Relief through an excise duty on American domestic manufacturers is considered most unlikely since it removes the benefits of present tariffs in addition to difficulty in exporting owing to the depreciation in Sterling. There is, however, still the possibility of legislation increasing the inflation of currency.

A Mississippi cable states that seven cotton producing States will meet on 29th intant to discuss methods for controlling production. Alexandria advices indicate larger spot sales and a firmer basis.

SUGAR.—With regard to sugar a Batavia cable states that a scheme has been approved for a central Sugar Selling Agency supervised by Government. With the agreed reduction in the production of Cuban sugar, smaller European crops, together with improved political news from the Phillipines sugar appears to be a very good purchase owing to its strong statistical position.

WHEAT.—Should the Argentine Government's offer to Greece to sell its surplus against purchases of tobacco be accepted any immediate pressure of wheat from the Argentine will be unlikely.

RUBBER.—The statistical position of rubber has also steadily improved and in anticipation shipments falling off from the Dutch East Indies, and the expected Seasonal increase in American demand, present prices seem very reasonable.

Commodities such as Cotton Sugar, rubber and wheat are all at a very low level and we consider moderate purchases are advisable.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Decr. 27.

In full-pressed Bales.	23|12|32.	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh	1,513	26,318
Central India	685	16,975
Barsi & Nagar	615	20,172
Hyderabad|Gaorani	275	7,211
Berar	3,825	77,952
Central Provinces	617	24.532
Total Oomras	7,530	173,160
Dholera	59	38,360
N.-W. Provinces	71	3,015
Rajputana	185	16,222
Sind-Punjab	201	18,271
Broach	....	6,268
Coompta & Dharwar	..	32,496
Westerns|Northerns	..	34,175
Cocoanada	....	....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	354	9,326
Persian	....	2,446
American	....	7,317
Egyptian and African	.	25.244
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	....
Total	8,400	366,301

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Decr. 27.

In full-pressed Bales.	23|12|32.	1st Sept. to 22nd Dec. This year
Europe	3,015	103,550
Japan & China	5,149	189,831
Coast Ports	....	5,342
Up-country by Rail	....	38,137
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	4,751
Total	8,164	341,611

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Silver Ready	50	9	0
Posh Delivery	50	9	0
Maha Delivery	51	0	0
Gold Ready	30	7	0
Posh	30	6	0
Sovereigns	19	2	0
Posh	19	1	0

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Linseed May	6	10	6
Wheat May	4	11	6
Castorseed May	31	14	0
Cottonseed May	3	13	0
Teelseed	9	2	0
Rapeseed	7	4	0
Mowraseed	4	14	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Groundnut Oil	3	10	0
Cocoanut Oil	4	8	0
Castorseed Oil	3	13	0
Rapeseed Oil	5	0	0
Linseed Oil	3	3	0
Linseed Cakes	65	0	0
Groundnuts Cakes	70	0	0

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW

Existing Levels Discount Depressing Factors

INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTIES AGAINST HIGHER PRICES

The market has for practically the whole of the week continued in a depressed and confused state under the influence of international complications, whilst the imminence of a further official estimate of this season's production has also had a distinctly restraining effect on enterprise, state Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their market report dated Liverpool December 7. The war debts question hangs over the World, paralysing initiative and restricting business, and as far as can be judged, the attitude of the Congress which is now in session, is not likely to be altered by the very powerful and lucid note on the subject which was sent by our Government last week. It would almost seem as if most of the United States legislators had made up their minds on the subject before, and no argument would serve to change their determination. Consequently more gold will be attracted to the United States Coffers and there sterilized instead of being the means of conducting world-wide trade. The futility and harfulness of this war debt collection will undoubtedly prove itself before long but it would appear on the present outlook that nothing short of disaster will bring home this truth to the United States politicians. That such views are not held by the more enlightened Americans is clear from various pronouncements and written documents which have reached this country from business and banking quarters. But, unfortunately, though the administration may be influenced by such opinions, it seems impossible to sway the judgment of a hostile Senate and Congress.

BUREAU REPORT.

As far as the Bureau report, due to-morrow, is concerned, operators are preparing themselves for some fair increase on the last estimate, and private forecasts indicate a figure in the neighbourhood of 12,250 000 bales. Such, or even somewhat more, has, we consider, been already discounted and as a matter of fact, unless the addition is a very considerable one, apart from sentimental effect, we think the increase of two or three hundred thousand bales more or less has really but little bearing on the situation. The cause of the present levels, and the possible prospects of even lower prices is the doubt as to consumption due to the various stumbling blocks which are in existence against trade expansion, and the disturbed political situation. Lack of confidence and the absence of any definite steps towards the economic reconstruction of the World, are the root of the evil, and until some signs appear tending in this direction it will be difficult to bring that which is so essential to World prosperity, viz., higher prices for commodities.

FANTASTIC LAW.

We also hear that certain farm relief proposals are to come up for consideration during the present meeting of the Congress, and, if what is reported is correct, these suggestions are almost beyond belief. That the United States users of cotton should have to pay several cents more than what may be the World price for their supplies, puts them entirely out of competition in foreign markets, and, indeed, unless their tariff which is already of mountainous proportions, is further raised materially, other countries will be enabled to send their goods into America at prices with which their own manufacturers will be enabled to compete. The increased price paid to the farmer for domestically-used cotton would encourage the farmer to maintain the acreage and, consequently, the supply would probably continue burdensome. Altogether if we have the right conception of the plan, it appears so fantastic that we cannot believe it will ever pass into law. However, strange things occur overseas, and the possibility must not be entirely excluded.

Locally, business has been running on very small lines and few are disposed to exercise enterprise on one side or other. Outside factors and the forthcoming Government report, coupled with extreme weakness at times in the Egyptian section have brought about greater effect on prices during the past week than during the previous periods. Considerable liquidation of stale "Bull" accounts by disappointed holders has been forced out, and the market is now in a much healthier condition to respond to any real "bullish" feature than for some time back. Many however, are waiting, probably wisely, for some definite development before taking a position.

Little attration has occurred in the relation of the various months nor in the parity ruling between this market and the American Exchanges. Next crop options here, such as October, have been running on a narrower difference as compared to a similar month in New York or New Orleans, and purchases could be effected here at times against sales on either of those exchanges at a list over 50 points apart, true parity. Operations on these lines however, are checked by the doubts concerning this proposed farm relief legislation, and were it not for this we would advice taking advantage of this comparatively narrow parity, but with such possibilities ahead, caution is undoubtedly necessary.

EXTENSIVE ENQUIRY

Reports from Manchester run on similar lines to those of last week. A certain amount of business is negotiated day by day, and the enquiry from many of our customers is extensive, but owing to the prevailing lack of confidence in current rates, with the consequent fear of a further depreciation in values, and the political outlook so complicated in many directions, any expansion in trade is held up. This latter, however we feel would quickly develop with any real improvement in World conditions. It is eminently satisfactory to note to-day that at last a settlement over the more-looms question has been reached, thus removing the last big obstacle to peaceful and friendly relationship between employers and their workpeople in the industry.

Broadly speaking, whilst realising that we have many anxious days before us, and that, without some elucidation of the various international difficulties, higher prices for commodities are difficult to attain, we consider that existing levels discount most if not all, of the depressing factors, and that those who are prepared to exercise patience, should look upon cotton, as well as several other products, as an investment, being prepared to witness a possible initial loss. The important thing is not to buy more than can safely be financed and carried, and if this policy is pursued, and purchases made on easy markets, we think those with sufficient pluck to resist the surrounding depression will have good cause for congratulation, as a result of their enterprise, in the months to come.

COTTON OUTLOOK OBSCURED BY WORLD PROBLEMS

Moderately Higher Prices In New Year

The Reuter's New York Weekly cotton review dated December 23rd states:—

Near—month liquidation and exchanging were the chief features in a narrow market. Southern offerings were very small and preholiday liquidation was absorbed by trade buying and covering. Estimates of a reduction in Indian and Chinese crops combined ranging from 400,000 to 500,000 500—pound bales excouraged more optimistic views of the probable world's consumption of American cotton.

Traders find that outlook is obscured by world problems and uncertainty over farm relief legislation. Nevertheless there are hopes of a gradual improvement in trade sufficient to sustain moderately higher prices in the New Year. Moreover the possibility of legislation having inflationary effect on commodity values may be vaguely in mind. However the possibility of increase selling pressure in view of the large available supply and the possibility that Government aid may encourage increased acreage are recognised and many expect that buyers will continue to be cautious awaiting developments.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Magsar Posh 1, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 29, 1357.
Parsi—Tir 23, 1302.
Sunrise—7h. 10m.
Sunset—6h. 10m.
Hightide—0-35, 12-17.
Lowtide—6-46, 18-24.
Phases of the Moon—New Moon to-day 4h. 52m. p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Let's Go Places". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE:—"The Old Dark House". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Let Us Love and Laugh". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"The Tarzan The Ape Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Shikari. Daily PATHE:—"Movie Crazy". Daily at 3-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Shyam Sunder". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE:—"Khuda-Dost". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee: Friday at 3 p.m.
ROXY:—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES, (Byculla):—"Whoopee". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, gramophone records; 7 p.m. South Indian programme: selected music, vocal and instrumental; 9 p.m. news in Hindi.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

MARRIAGE.

Married.—Dr. Prabhakar, son of Dr. A. P. Kothare to Miss Keshar B. Rane on 15th December, 1932, at Khar.

R8736

DEATH.

Sheth Toolsidas Tribhovandas, died on Tuesday the 27th December, 1932, at his place of residence, Purshottam Building, New Queens Road, Bombay, Uthamna ceremony at his place of residence at 4 p.m. (B.T.) on Thursday, the 29th December, 1932.

PATHARE PRABHU:—The following message has been sent by the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj Bombay to H. E. the Viceroy on Tuesday:—"Pathare Prabhu, Mahila Samaj, most earnestly requests your Excellency grant immediate sanction introduction Dr. Subarayan's Bill in Madras Council."

ARYA SAMAJ AND SHRADHANAND WEEK:—On the 2nd day of Shradhanand week, Swami Servanandji, Swami Sankeranandji, Swami Omkarsachidanandji, Pt. Maharanishanker Devijandranathji, Vijayshankerji, Parbhubhai, Vallabhdas Mehta and Ogleji will deliver lectures in Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CALL TO STUDENTS:—The Director of the Survey Work of the Students' Section of "The Servants of Untouchables League" writes:—The survey work carried on by the students will be continued on Thursday (29th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). All the workers are requested to assemble at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Rizwani" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office up to 10 p.m. on Friday the 30th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Paris Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 2-30 p.m. on Thursday (29th instant).

Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan per s.s. "Naldera" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 9 a.m. on Friday (30th instant).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on the 25th idem and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday the 30th instant.

The s.s. "Naldera" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 3 p.m. the same day.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the following day.

M. S. M. HOME NURSING CLASS EXAMINATION:—The students attending the Home Nursing Class, organised by the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League at its Parel Centre and conducted by Dr. T. H. Talvarkar, were examined by Dr. Miss C. S. Rege, on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Association on the 20th instant and the following students were declared successful in order of merit:—(1) Miss Kusum Chitnis; (2) Miss Lilavati Gavasker; (3) Mrs. Kamalabai Potnis, (4) Miss Shushila Chitnis; (5) Miss Mozel Judda; (6) Mrs. Indirabai Gavkar; (7) Miss Flora Samuel; (8) Mrs. Shantabai Ranade; (9) Mrs. Shoshanna Devi; (10) Miss Sundrabai Dhavade, and (11) Miss Hirabai Nikam.

DEATH OF SHETH TULSIDAS TRIBHUVANDAS

Well-Known Philanthrophist

We regret to announce the death of Seth Talsidas, Tribhuvandas who died on Tuesday the 27th of December 1932 at his place of residence at Parshotam Building, New Queens Road, Bombay.

WORK FOR H. N. HOSPITAL.

Seth Tulsidas will always be remember for the great work that he did in the establishment and the proper management of Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital. He was the executor of Sir Harkisondas and he loyally carried out the wish of Sir Harkisondas for establishment of a hospital in his name in Bombay though the funds left by Sir Harkisondas amounted only to about Rs. 230,000.

Seth Tulsidas devoted all his energies and spent considerable money for the work of the hospital.

DEVOTED TO IT.

The hospital commenced its work on 6th February, 1925 when there were then only 3 patients in the hospital and the total accommodation was for 40 beds. To-day the number of patients is 125 out of which 65 are free patients. The annual expense of the hospital comes to Rs. 125,000 and it is mainly due to the exertion of Seth Tulsidas that the necessary funds were obtained from the public for meeting this huge expense. Funds of the hospital to-day amount to over Rs. 20,000.00.

Seth Tulsidas also gave valuable advice and assistance in connection with the building and equipment of Wadilal Sarabhai hospital and Chinoy maternity hospital at Ahmedabad.

The hospital became very popular with Gujerati public because of the daily personal supervision of Seth Tulsidas. By his death the Gujerati public has suffered a great and irreparable loss.

M. & S. M. RY. STRIKE

Bombay Ry. Workers' Sympathy

A public meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workers of the Dohad workshops and attached offices was held under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, on 20th instant, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) This public meeting of the Dohad Railway workers congratulates the brave M. and S. M. Railway comrades upon their heroic fight for the last month and a half, and assures them of the sympathy and support of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workers in their struggle.

(2) This meeting requests the Government of India and the Federation leaders not to measure the strength of either parties any longer and calls upon them to settle the dispute immediately on grounds of equity and justice.

(3) This meeting having learnt with great regret about the activities pursued by certain paidworkers of the Union, and causing unnecessary misunderstanding and disunion among the rank and file of workers, fully supports the Union's General Secretary in the disciplinary action taken by him against such undesirables, and further assures him of the Centre's continued support in whatever action he might take in future to save the Union from disintegration and disaster."

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT (1932)

Sections 4 And 7 Applied To Bombay And Karachi Districts

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary published on Tuesday states that: "In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932), the Governor-in-Council has directed that section 4 and section 7 of the said Act shall come into force in the City of Bombay, the Bombay Suburban District and the districts of Karachi, Kaira, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Ratnagiri and Kanara with effect from the 29th December 1932.

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932), the Governor in Council has declared that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1890), any offence punishable under sections 186, 188, 189, 190, 228, 295A, 298, 505, 506 or 507 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860), when committed in the Presidency of Bombay shall be cognizable.

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932), the Governor in Council has further declared that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), an offence punishable under section 188 or section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860), when committed in the Presidency of Bombay shall be non-bailable.

"Home Department Notification No. S.D. 4575, dated the 30th June, 1932, issued under sub-section (1) of section 76 of the Special Powers' Ordinance, 1932 (X of 1932), is hereby cancelled."

FIGHTER FOR UNTOUCHABLES

Parel Meeting Celebrates "Shraddhanand Day"

The Secretary F Ward District Congress Commiittee of the Servants of the Untouchable Society writes:—

'A public meeting was held on Friday, December 23 at 8-30 p.m. in the compound of the Damodar Hall, to celebrate the Swami Shraddhanasd Day, under the presidentship of Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe of the Social Service League. There was a huge gathering and Messrs. D. V. Naik of the Social Equality League, P. R. Lele and Pandit Ogle of the Arya Samaj addressed the meeting on the work of the Swamiji for the removal of Untouchability.

After the meeting an entertainment programme was given by Mr. Ramchandra Hari Bansode and his party, which was very much appreciated by the gathering and was very much successful. It continued long and had to be stopped at 1 a.m. the next day."

FOR TEMPLE ENTRY

Ladies Meeting At Santa Cruz

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Anti-Untouchability League, a public meeting of ladies will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) at Bhawanji Kursondas bungalow, Santa Cruz when resolutions will be moved appealing to the Viceroy to give sanction to temple entry bills given notice of the legislatures.

Red Flag Press Workers' Union

A public meeting of the press workers was held on Monday on the Charni Road Gardens. Mr. Dhob presided.

The president narrated the grievance of the piece-workers, and said that the only way to get these grievances redressed was to form a united front of all the press workers. This could be done by building a strong union.

Mr. Moti called upon all those present to join the Union.

Mr. Adhikari said that the condition of the workers all over the world was getting worse every day in all respects. He explained what it meant to organise. He pointed out the difference between the policy anoprogramme of the Red Flag Union anh other unions. He called upon all the press-workers to strengthen the union, and rally all the press workers in Bombay.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Results Of Matches

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The following are the results of the Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Newcastle 2; Blackpool 4, Derby 1; Chelsea 0, Liverpool 2; Everton 0, Blackburn 1; Huddersfield 2, Bolton 1; Leeds 0, Arsenal 0; Leicester 2, Portsmouth 1; Middlesborough 2, Sheffield United 2; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Manchester City 1; Wolverhampton 2, Aston Villa 4.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford City 3, Bury 0; Barnley 2, Grimsby 0; Chesterfield 3, Lincoln 0; Millwall 1, Notts County 1; Nottingham Forest 1, Stoke 0; Oldham 0, Preston 2; Port Vale 2, Charlton 1; Southamptan 2, Swansea 0; Tottenham 2, Bradford 0; Westham 1, Fulham 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Brentford 1, Northampton 0; Brighton 4, Queen's Park Rangers 1; Bristol Rovers 4, Aldershot 1; Coventry 6, Bristol City 0; Exeter 5, Swindon 0; Gillingham 1, Cardiff 1; Luton 1, Bournemouth 2.

ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA CONFERENCE

ALLAHABAD, Decr. 27.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Manmathanath Roy Choudhry of Santoh, President of the Bengal Legislative Council, presided to-day at the 37th All-India Kayastha Conference. There was a very large attendance of delegates from all parts of India.

Dr. Narayan Prasad Asthana, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates said that they should avoid the mistake of passing a number of oft-repeated and pious resolutions and confine themselves to a few selected reforms and concentrate their energies on taking practical steps to bring them about. Dr. Asthana referred to the evils eating into the vitals of the community and advised Kayasthas to take tseps to spread women's education in order to eradicate the dowry system and recognise the blessings of inter-marriage.

Sir Manmathanath Roy Choudhry in the course of his address said that they were passing through a period of transition. Things of great national importance were in formation, but he could not as President of the Legislature, be expected to touch the political side of this momentous change. They were a non-political body, and he would, therefore, confine himself to some problems, the solutions of which would free them from social and religious tyrannies and improve the people morally and intellectually.—A.P.

LABOUR FOR TEMPLE ENTRY

Request To Viceroy To Sanction Bills

AHMEDABAD, Decr. 27.

At a meeting of the Anti-Untouchability League, founded by the Local Aextile Labour Association, held this evening, a resolution was passed requesting the Viceroy to permit the introduction of the Bills in the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislative Councils, particularly the Madras Legislative Council, for throwing open the temples to the Depressed Classes, as such legislation was essential for upholding the right of those to enter temples with the caste Hindus.—A.P.

DR. YEN FOR MOSCOW

(Special Cable).

NANKING, Dec. 27.

Doctor Yen, the Chinese delegate to the League, has been appointed Ambassador at Moscow.—Reuter.

G. K. U. BRANCH AT KURLA

Textile Workers' Decision

At a mass meeting of the Kurla textile workers on Monday evening which was addressed by Mr. Jambhekar and by Messrs. Desai and Parab, Secretaries of the Girni Kamgar Union it was resolved to cease connection with the "reformist union of Mr. Bakhle" and join the G. K. Union.

LOHANA SWADESHI BAZAAR.

This bazaar opened at Thakurdwar, Halai Lohana Mahajanwadi —Bhuleshwar, is open for the public from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.) up to 31st instant.

The lady students of Kambai Kanyashala and Stree Shikshan Shala will entertain the public with their interesting Ras, Garba, etc., at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Sapru Meets Hoare

(Continued from page 1.)

tion and Acts of Parliament in each case fixed a definite date for the inauguration of the constitution. The same practice should be followed in the case of India. Power may be taken to extent the date by a few months.

IF PRINCES REFUSE.

Turning to the two difficulties regarding the fixing of the date, namely uncertainties of position in connection with Princes and the Reserve Bank, the signatories ask the Government to invite the Princes to notify by a certain date in February or March, 1933, their willingness to join the Federation. Proceeding, they think that Federation can work effectively without insisting on half Indian States to join at the start. Once some bigger States come in, the statute will provide for coming in of other States later on. If no State is ready to join the Federation, then the British India should be endowed with Central responsibility with necessary adjustments in the constitution.

RESERVE BANK.

As regards the Reserve Bank, they declare the position is one of uncertainty causing much anxiety. Therefore, they urge that if the establishment of the Reserve Bank is delayed due to world reaction on India's financial capacity, then the Government should revert to interim provisions which the Conference originally contemplated. The impossibility of establishing the Reserve Bank during the next two years should not be allowed to block the way for Federation and Central responsibility. They reiterate "We cannot help feeling that the position created by the imposition of the new condition is unsatisfactory in the highest degree causing us grave concern."

SAFEGUARDS.

With regard to the constitution of the Roserve Bank, they urge that it should be based on sound financial foundations free from any political influences in England or in India. The Governor and Deputy-Governor should be selected by the Governor-General in consultation with Ministers from a Panel of name to be submitted by directors. It least seventyfive per cent of the capital should be raised in India. Referring to financial safeguards, they point out that if Army, Budget, Salaries and Pensions of services are guaranteed by Statute, and if the Governor-General is empowered to indent upon the treasury for implementing special responsibilities, the danger with regard to such matters becomes non-existent.

As regards service debts, the signatories think that the Governor-General should be empowered to intervene only when the Security of the British or Indian invester is impaired by the action of the Finance Minister. General Power couched in elastic language will be a fruitful source of friction between the Federal Legislature and the Fedral Government on one side and the Governor-General on the other may destroy financial responsibility of the Minister. Further, after the establishment of the Reserve Bank, there is no need for the assent of the Governor-General for the introduction of legislation relating to currency and exchange. With regard to financial advisor, his advice should be strictly limited to matters connected with special responsibilities of the Viceroy, and evrery precaution should be taken that the responsibility of the Finance Minister and Legislature is in no way interfered with or weakened.

FINANCIAL ADVISER.

If at all the financial adviser has to be appointed, the appointment should be made by the Governor-General in consultation with the Ministers. The adviser should in no way be connected with any financial or political interests either in England or in India. The apointment should only endure as long as the clear necessity for the retention of that office is felt. Also, his advice should be fully available both to the Governor-General and the Federal Government.

Turning to commercial discrimination, while agreeing purely that racial discrimination should be avoided, they urge that in addition to the power to initiate, subsidise and protect key to infant industries which are lying fallow or struggling in an impoverished condition, even if it looked like discrimination, Government should also be empowered to control the evil effects of unfair competition "such as has sometimes been practised in the past by powerful organisations against weaker rivals.

Film Actor Jailed For Acting Like An Officer

BUT NOT WELL ENOUGH

Jean Louis Pluche, 30, was arrested in Versailles recently, lodged in St Pierre jail, and accused for illegally wearing an officer's uniform.

For a week he had succeeded in fooling his fellow officers of the 3rd Groupe d'Aviation, but he couldn't fool the Colonel in spite of his move experience.

His salutes were all wrong, he didn't know a propeller from an aileron and he had the habit of borrowing money without paying it back.

The colonel looked him over and called in the police. Lieutenant Pluche was questioned and admitted all.

A few days ago Pluche arrived in Versailles from Paris with his wife's automobile but another girl inside it. He put up at one of the swankiest hotels, much frequented by officers at the aperitif hour, and soon became friendly with officers from the 3rd Aviation. He sold his wife's car and for a time had plenty of money.

"I've got to do a period of reserve, for, you know, I am a flyer myself," he said. "Do you think it could be arranged for me to do my service now?"

"Sure!" said friends. "All you have to do is fix it up with the colonel."

"I'll do it to-morrow but I left my uniform home."

"That's all right," said a pal. "I'll lend you one of mine."

Pluche never saw the colonel, but for a week passed all his time in the barracks, except when he went to Villacoublay with other officers, who noticed he didn't know much about airplanes, if at all.

The police are now trying to find out whether Pluche is a nut, an embryo crook, a spy or just the harmless cinema actor he says he is. He will be tried for wearing a uniform illegally.—"Chicago Daily Tribune."

Rugby Union Results

LONDON, Decr. 27.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Bath 3, Penarth 0; Bristol 26, Old Merchant Taylors 14; Coventry 20, Nuneaton 3; Gloucester 21, Old Blues 9; Leicester 10, Barbarians 22; Leicester 23, London Irish 3; Northampton 27, Moseley 5; Swansea 21, London Welsh 3; Cardiff 26, Watsonians 6; Norwich 1, Southend 0; Reading 2, Crystal Palace 3; Torquay 1, Clapton 1; Watford 3, Newport 2.

3RD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Barrow 1, York 0; Crewe 0, Chester 1; Gateshead 1, Carlisle 0; Halifax 1, Hull 3; Hartlepools 6, Barnsley 4; Mansfield 9, Rotherham 2; Rochdale 1, New Brighton 0; Tranmere 3, Doncaster 2; Walsall 0, Stockport 0.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

CANADIAN PUBLISHER SENTENCED.

MONTREAL, December 27.

A sentence of three months' penitentiary has been passed on J. J. Harpell, Canadian Publisher, found guilty of a defamatory libel against Mr. S. B. Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. A notice of appeal has been issued.—Reuter.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T.T. ON NEW YORK
London, December 27.
CLOSED.

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, December 27.

Previous closing	3.32 15/16
To-day's closing	3.32 15/16

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW MAY SETTLEMENT.

New York, December 27.

Previous closing	6.02
To-day's opening	6.01
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.02
Difference	unchanged.

BROACH EXPECTATION:
April May Rs. 198.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, December 27.
CLOSED.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, December 27.
CLOSED.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, December 27.

1st settlement	50	4	0
2nd settlement	50	4	0
3rd settlement	50	12	0
Gold	30	6	0
Guinea	19	1	6

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1932

THEIR URGENT DUTY

By Tuesday next Mahatma Gandhi will finally decide whether it is necessary for him to undertake one more "fast unto death." The present situation in India has many tragic features, and by no means the least tragic feature is that the one man whose mere existence is an inspiration to millions in their sorrows should find it necessary to torture his body and risk his life itself to persuade his own countrymen and co-religionists to end a monstrous social wrong that ought to have been ended generations ago. It is some solace, however, to note that the bulk of the caste Hindus have been stung into a sense of justice and humanity as they have never been before.

CRUCIAL TEST.

The temple entry movement is but a crucial test of the sincerity of the caste Hindus' present professions of goodwill and equality towards those whom they have so long suppressed and whose rights as human beings they have denied. And the Guruvayur referendum was a test case for the whole of India, Malabar being the very citadel of orthodoxy. It is, therefore, a great achievement indeed that nearly 75 per cent. of the temple-goers of the Ponnani taluka have declared themselves in favour of opening the Guruvayur temple to the harijans. This is all the more creditable because they were exposed to the temptation of suspending their pro-reform zeal in the fond hope of saving Gandhiji's life through an anti-reform verdict. The Ponnani verdict should be an eye-opener to the orthodox Hindus and also to Government.

PECULIAR DIFFICULTY.

That verdict, however, raises a peculiar difficulty. It makes Gandhiji's fast on 2nd January all but certain unless meanwhile the Guruvayur trustees throw the temple open. But these trustees, whatever the real attitude of the majority of them, might point to the legal difficulties in their way. Gandhiji has already consented to postpone his fast till Dr. Subbarayan's amending Bill becomes law, provided the Bill receives the Viceroy's preliminary sanction before 2nd January. Thus Gandhiji's fast once again depends mainly on Government's attitude.

WHY THIS DELAY?

Will the Viceroy give his assent in time? It is reported that he has that question under consideration, that he is awaiting the opinions of the provincial Governments, and that it may not be possible for him to give his decision before the middle of January next. We do not see why there need be so long a delay in giving a mere formal sanction for the consideration of a permissive law. We could understand the Viceroy's anxiety if Government were called upon to take the initiative in the matter and introduce a bill of their own or if the Viceroy or the Governor of Madras were asked to give his final assent precipitately to a Bill after it had passed through the Madras Legislative Council. But in the present case the Viceroy's task is much simpler and one quite formal. Nor does his timely assent now rob him of an opportunity to withhold his final assent at a later date if he feels that the Bill has not sufficient backing in the Legislature.

RIDICULOUS PLEA.

Some orthodox people have been calling upon the Viceroy to withhold his preliminary sanction on the plea of Government's duty to be neutral on religious questions. The plea is ridiculous and disingenuous. Government's duty of neutrality should prompt them rather not to stand in the way of the elected legislators removing social barriers through legislation. On the contrary it would be reprehensible partisanship and gross misuse of their power if Government were to side with the reactionaries and block the way to reform even against the will of the people. We still hope that Government will not make themselves responsible for the consequences of a misuse of their discretionary power and of another fast by Gandhiji.

Very Mixed Reception

The London Press, the public are informed by an evening contemporary, has hailed the success of the third Round Table Conference. A careful perusal of the comments of the principal Fleet Street journals will enable the public to realise how far from the truth this certificate is. Even Tory journals, in duty bound to applaud Sir Samuel Hoare's midget show are constrained to remark that the method of the Conference after all pointed to a compromise and that it is only on the largest measure of agreement that the Indian Constitution must be based, if it is to succeed at all.

WHERE IS THE AGREEMENT?

But as we pointed out yesterday on no single issue of importance did the Conference reach agreement. When Sir Samuel Hoare exhorted the nominees of the Government of India, who, as the "Morning Post" frankly admits, were not the true representatives of the Indian people, to explain on their return home, how difficult was the problem they had to tackle and how successfully they tackled it, he laid upon them a heavy and unpleasant task, indeed. We shall await with interest the efforts of these gentlemen, if they do set upon the hazardous task, to expatiate upon their success!

FLATTERY!

The "Times" damns the work of the third Round Table Conference with faint praise. It has to admit that the task of the Conference has been "enormously difficult" and it has to confess too, that there are subjects still left for the Government's decision. It is evident that the list of these subjects is long and is a doleful reminder to the Indian "delegates" how often no agreement could be reached between them and the British side. But the "News Chronicle" flatters the gentlemen from India. It certifies that the Conference "brought the quick minds of able Indian delegates up against intimate problems which the Federation in working will involve." But it will be a long while before that Federation will come into being. The next immediate step, says the Liberal journal lies with the Indian Princes and a member of the Princely Order has already begun the task of warning his brothers against the dangerous implications of Federation.

CANDOUR.

We congratulate the "Morning Post" on the refreshing candour of its remarks on the Conference. It has no hesitation in asserting that the safeguards are "a hollow mockery of the realities of power." That is the Indian view, but the Tory journal misrepresents the issue when it asserts that the British delegates "have given away everything except control over the Army." The British side gave away nothing. The Tory hosts at Westminster can rest in peace. The "Morning Post" is on the right track, however, when it avers. "We cannot afford to forget that policy must conform to reality." And it points out with a frankness which Sir Samuel Hoare is sure to find disquieting, the most obvious of realities, namely, that the Congress was not represented at the Conference. And the "Morning Post" proceeds to make its warning against the ineffectiveness of the decisions reached at the Conference still more emphatic by bluntly reminding the British public: "Yet Lord Willingdon has declared that the Congress is the only political party which can be expected to work a constitutional Government. Therefore, we must remember that those on whom the Government have to rely for implementing the agreement were not only absent but are in gaol."

What is the way out of the impasse? This Fleet Street champion of Die-hard Toryism should have the courage to say to the MacDonald Government: "Revise your policy, free Gandhiji and his followers, and confer with India's truly accredited leaders."

CONFERENCE OF THE DISGRUNTLED

In Calcutta met on Monday a few disgruntled individuals, anti-national Muslims, whose main endeavour throughout these eventful weeks, when at Lucknow and Allahabad, the bonds of inter-communal amity were being cemented has been to belittle these valiant efforts. They called this Calcutta show an "All-India" Muslim Conference, but it is significant that no delegate from the major provinces of India, who could be said to be in any sense representative of the Muslim community, attended it.

CHILDISH.

The chagrin which these disgruntled individuals who met to extol the doctrine of Separate Electorates, feel against the recent courageous lead Maulana Shaukat Ali gave to his community was expressed in a couplet sung at the Conference. The verse stated: "The greatness of Islam was not dependent on Shaukat Ali and if he left our ranks, it did not mean there was none to take his place." This childish outburst provoked prompt protest and the demand was made that the recitation should be stopped. It is evident that even those who pin their faith to Separate Electorates and desire Government to note their efforts, and the Anglo-Indian Press to boost them, are not prepared to agree that Islam should be brought into this pitiful calumniation of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

This "All-India" Muslim Conference made wonderful progress. It began with a determined effort to create a distrust against those Nationalist Muslims who are struggling to make their community realise the necessity of a wider outlook. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sir H.S. Suhrawardy, devoted a large portion of his address to an abuse of the Unity efforts at Lucknow and Allahabad. The gravamen of his accusation was that they had "created a cleavage in Muslim ranks." He complained that "the solid front which Muslims have exhibited since 1929 is on the point of being weakened," and he hazarded the egregious opinion: "How far Muslim demands have been distorted has not yet been realised by the people." The President of this special Conference, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, harped on the same theme. "There were forces," he lamented, "ranged against Muslim political convictions which were working energetically to undermine the Muslim position." And he made the preposterous charge that "Muslims were asked to sacrifice clear and definite points for vague and impossible suggestions." The resolutions which this totally unrepresentative Conference will pass will be, of course, couched in the same key, but we should have imagined Mr. Yusuf Ali at least was capable of being more cognisant of the definite and clear proposals at Allahabad which nationalist Muslims have sponsored.

SHASTRAS AND UNTOUCHABILITY

Practice Opposed To Essential Nature Of Hinduism

(By M. A. Doreswamy Iyengar, Advocate, Mysore)

II*

Does religion really sanction untouchability? The world has seen hundreds of religions but none of them except Hinduism have ever countenanced the form of untouchability that exists in India. Can we say that all these religions are devoid of truth or spiritual value?

RITUALISTIC SYSTEM.

Organised religion is everywhere in the world largely a ritualistic system. Myth and magic and superstition are generally the pillars on which Ritualistic Religion stands. Many of the great religions of the world are essentially founded on these factors and are unable to go behind or beyond them. Hinduism is perhaps the greatest Ritualistic religion known to history but still its foundation or aspiration is not confined to myth, magic or superstition. The unique feature of Hindu religion is that it is 'essentially philosophical and spiritual.' Its roots are philosophical and spiritual and its goal is philosophical and spiritual. But this philosophical and spiritual Hinduism never tolerates untouchability. The spirit or soul has no caste distinctions or grades. To philosophical Hinduism idol worship is not real but only symbolical. In such worship rea discrimination between man and man is unthinkable. The philosophical and spiritual God cannot be symbolised as a physical image and cannot be worshipped in temples. The magical cult of temple worship which is supposed to give shelter to untouchability is taboo to Higher Hinduism. The great teachers of Hinduism like Sankara and Ramanuja have invariably taught that spiritual realisation and philosophical wisdom are not the monopoly of caste Hindus but could effectively dwell in the bodies of the socalled untouchables.

WHAT RAMANUJA ENJOINED.

The story of Sankara prostrating himself before a wise Chandala at Benares is well-known Ramanuja has gone a step further by enjoining the worship of a Pariah saint upon his followers. No philosophical school in India (except perhaps Karma Mimamsa where however a real conception of Moksha is impossible) has held that Moksha is attainable directly and exclusively by the path of ritualistic Karma (which alone is supposed to sanction untouchability). Kapila, Kanada, Gautama and Sankara all give prominence to Jnana and refuse to admit that ritualistic Karma is indispensable at any stage. The Bhakti schools also hold the same. Karma may be a useful preparation for Jnana or Bhakti but is not indispensable.

It is thus obvious that untouchability is opposed to the essential nature of Hinduism. Even if Ritualistic Hinduism may sanction it, the place of Ritual-

no other Ritualistic system in the world knows about untouchability and when philosophical and spiritual Hinduism opposes it how can it be held to possess any religious value?

NO INSURMOUNTABLE RULES.

Now coming to the world of Ritualistic Hinduism it is no doubt possible for the pious Sanatanist to produce a number of texts which purport to sanction untouchability. But these Sastric rules do not present any difficulty unless one has made up his mind to maintain untouchability and use these texts as a mere excuse for supporting his resolve. These rules are not insurmountable if only the will to render justice to the Harijans is forthcoming. Apart from Rationalists nobody wants the orthodox to repudiate their Sastra. But if only they have the will they can easily find out many a loophole and means of escape in their Sastras to give up their die-hard hatred of the Harijans. By way of illustration we may suggest a few points which would enable the orthodox if only they have the will to get rid of untouchability without openly repudiating their Sastra.

1. LIBERAL INTERPRETATION.

The orthodox leaders of Hinduism are solemnly assuring us that the Sastra unequivocally and emphatically sanctions untouchability. This requires to be critically examined. No Sanatanist scholar has favoured us with any critical and systematic exposition of the subject. The production of mere stray quotations will not conclude the matter. Every one of those quotations can be:

(a) offset by a number of other texts to the contrary.

(b) interpreted differently.

(c) shown not to convey the essential spirit of the Sastra.

SPURIOUS INTERPOLATIONS.

Most of them are spurious interpolations of a later age. A stray passage in a book which is opposed to the whole spirit of that book cannot be taken to represent the true idea of that book. One book may contradict another. The Agamic literature is still a dark subject. Most of it exists in manuscripts. There is no limit to the number of the Agamas or to the number of authorities in each of them. So that the position is not so definitely conclusive as the die-hards assert. Just as a growing section of orthodox scholars are showing that post ing puberty marriage or widow marriage is Sastric and orthodox it is equally possible to show that untouchability is not Sastric. All honest Sanatanists must welcome and readily avail themselves of such an opening offered by a Liberal interpretation of the Sastra. For, they all admit that the treatment accorded to the Harijans is literally Satanic and profess to remove it if only the Sastra permits it. The Sastra may be infallible but not any one of its interpretations. Where is the guarantee that the interpretation put forward by the present-day die-hards is infallible?

NO TRADITION AS GUIDE.

In Sastric interpretation in our country there is not one tradition to guide us. We cannot admit that the view of the present-day die-hards is at least traditional. For tradition varies and all traditions are not ancient. The times are now most auspicious for the initiation of a fresh tradition if one is wanted. Grant the will to render justice to the Harijans and a Liberal interpretation of the Sastra becomes an inevitable national necessity. It would be un-Sastric or untheological if we seek to pick rational holes in such a liberal interpretation. The method of fiction and not that of rationalism is the very foundation of all Theological interpretation. Our Sastra shows continuous evolution and change. Its immutability is a theoretical fiction. The Sastra lives in its interpretations and even if we concede its divine origin and immutability its interpretations are at best human and changing. The Sastra itself makes ample provision for its adaptation to changing times. It open and express amendment of the written text has been prohibited by the Sastra neither an amendment by fictitious interpretation nor by popular custom is prohibited. Hence the liberal section among the orthodox Sanatanists may by tacit understanding drop observing untouchability and thus evolve a new custom by such disuse which would overrule the written texts if any or may adopt in open Parishads a liberal interpretation of those texts which would remove untouchability. They owe a duty to the country and to their Sastra for undertaking this.

2. CHANDALAS AND HARIJANS.

The only untouchables known to the Sastra are technically called Chandalas. Can we identify the present Harijans with the Chandalas of the Sastra? As some press controversy is going on about tthis we may examine it a bit carefully. The orthodox are quietly assuming that the Harijans of to-day are really Chandalas and are also calling them Panchamas and Avarnis. But where is the proof for this? Our Sastra knows only of four Varnas and Sankarajatis born out of their intermixture and nowhere mentions a fifth Varna. Manu (x 4) positively denies the existence of a fifth Varna. The word Avarni has no Sastric sanction. If it has, it is the opposite of the word Savarni (descendent of parents of same Varna) and means one who belongs to a mixed caste and not one who is a Chaturvarna bohishkrita. Those who are beyond the pale of the four Varnas are technically called Dasyas (Manu x 45) and Mlechchhas, and are outside the jurisdiction of the Sastra. The confusion where it is not deliberate and interested is due largely to ignorance. Partly it is due to the fact that occasionally the Sastra describes the Mlechchhas and Chandalas alike as being Papayoniahas or Nichas. Further the Acharas attributed to both these are more or less similar. The Sastric view of a Mlechchha is best summed up by the following sloka: "Those who eat cow's flesh and speak an unknown language and are devoid of all Sastric achara are known as Mlechchhas."

CHANDALAS NOT "AVARNAS."

As the Chandalas are often described in similar terms it is quite easy to confound them with the Avarni Mlechchhas. Even in the case of the latter it is significant to note that the word used is vihuna and not bahishkrita. The Mlechchhas are merely devoid of Sastric achara and not beyond its pale. At any time they could adopt the Sastracharas and become Hindus. Many of the Mlechchhas who do so may not rise above the grade of the Chandalas and would naturally be included in their category. The Amara clearly indicates this. After describing the several synonymous of Chandala the Amara adds:

Kiratas, Sabaras and Pulindas are Mlechchha sub-divisions of Chandalas. These groups are Mlechchhas by birth who have become Hindus and are Chandalas

(Continued on page 8.)

**The first article appeared on the 25th instant.*

Notes of the Day

No Rest For Them.

Christmas should bring peace and good-will. It should make men look to the New Year with hope and confidence. But the Washington politicians are not having a restful Christmas. They are reported to have been busy on Boxing Day discussing debts, disarmaments and problems of American domestic policy. The American Congress appears to be very much worried over the default of the smaller European's nations and the truculent attitude of France. A special session of the Congress is to be called for the Spring to prevent a general default of payments due in June. Meanwhile President Hoover is understood to be ready to hand over the whole of the debts problem to his successor Mr. Roosevelt. Here is a most unpleasant presidential legacy.

Rooesvelt's Opportunity.

The incumbent of White House from March next must of course accept this legacy. He is now engaged, says a Washington message, discussing the debts problem with Mr. Owen Young and other advisers and the strictest secrecy is being observed regarding these deliberations. But the Amercan public will soon want to know what line Mr. Roosevelt is going to adopt over the debts issue He had announced last week that he would have nothing to do with the Commission of Inquiry. Mr. Hoover proposed. If he takes up a broad-minded attitude now and is ready to realise the difficulties of the smaller European nations he will be doing a service to harrassed Central Europe. France can pay but does not want to and America can tackle France separately.

Swadeshi Insurance.

Bengal is reported to be making rapid progress in Swadeshi insurance. That progress is due not only to the general Swadeshi movement in the country but also to special propaganda carried on by institutions like the Indian Insurance Institute and the Indian press in Bengal. The leading papers in Calcutta are nowa-days giving more and more attention to insurance topics and two monthly magazines the "Insurance World" and the "Insurance Herald" deal with insurance exclusively. The "Insurance and Finance Review," also a monthly journal published at Calcutta, covers a wider ground and deals with Financial matters, laying special stress on insurance. The organisers of these journals may well consider the feasibility of taknig concerted action in publishing a weekly paper on insurance.

Insurance Education.

In our own city the cause of Swadeshi insurance is well served by the "Indian Insurance." But we sorely need here an institution like the Indian Insurance Institute to provide advanced specialised instruction in insurance in all its aspects. It is a pity that facilities for the study of the actuarial science in India are extremely meagre. At the Mathematical Conference held in this city last week Mr. Vaidyanathan, the only Indian Follow of the Institute of Actuaries of England, did well to recommend to the Bombay University to include Actuarial Science in its optional mathematical curicula for the B A. examination. We hope the University will favourably consider the suggestion. In any case, it is specially the duty of Insurance companies in Bombay to provide due facilities for the study of Insurance in general and the Actuarial Science in particular.

SAFEGUARDS AND RESERVE BANK

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the question of the Reserve Bank and Financial Safeguards what Professor P.A. Wadia recently observed is perfectly true.

Under the present circumstances a Reserve Bank with Indian money and Indian management will be by no means sanctioned by the British Government is a well-known fact. In the learned Professor's words: "It is not advisable in the larger interest of this country to have a Reserve Bank until we have complete financial control over our money market and over our financial resources of a more effective character than is at present exercised by the Controller of Currency and the Imperial Bank of India." This simple statement of the eminent Professor is perfect truth and it provides the most vital and important question for those who desire stability for Indian finance.

According to the plans of the Secretary of State for India and his precious safeguards' which are now being pressed upon us in spite of the tremendous opposition by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries and by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Cawasji Jehangir, India is not going to get her financial control until the sterling debts of the Government of India are completely paid out. This means that India will not get her financial control for about one hundred and fifty years, as she is very heavily indebted and will take more than a century to clear this amount of debt.

All this means that England will not sanction the transfer of financial control to us.

So the question of the Reserve Bank is really indefinitely postponed.

Professor Wadia says: "When we acquire complete financial control we shall discuss the problem of a Reserve Bank."

This is most disappointing.

Since our country's economic condition is undermined by the interest predominant, all powerful and in a position to control our finances, currency and exchange systems, our industries and commerce, our finances and credit abroad have really suffered so far as Indian interests are concerned. And we are now going from bad to worse.

Will not the eminent Professor and others like him who have at their heart the interest of India come forward and enlighten the people as to what they should do to work out and protect Indian economic soundness? India never required more urgently the right and courageous advice of her economists than at present. May I appeal through your paper to these eminent persons to render a bit of services which the country and the Indian nation expect of them?

Is it not high time for the nation to find out some ways and means to protect her interest and economic soundness when she is being hopelessly bound by these "Safeguards" and denied her right to the financial control?

Will Prof. Vakil, who so courageously and admirably faced the well armed forces of Ottawa, see that the forthcoming Indian Economic Conference at Delhi of which he is the Secretary, takes up the problem arising out of the 'Safeguards' and no Indian Reserve Bank for years to come: and solve it in a manner beneficial to India?—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS J. UDANI.

16-Year-Old Boy Saved From Gallows

Death Sentence For Murder Of Woman

A reprieve has been granted without delay in the case of Harold Hayward Wilkins, the 16-year-old kennel boy who was sentenced to death for the murder of a young woman who was employed at the same kennels at Little Aston, near Birmingham. It is likely this will prove the last case in which the death sentence is passed upon a boy in England, for the Children's Act, which comes into force next April, forbids the infliction of the death penalty upon any person under 18 years of age.

It was noticed that Mr. Justice MacKinnon did not complete his official robes by donning the black cap before passing the only sentence the law permits a judge to impose upon a person found guilty of murder.

Wilkins was taken from the Assize Courts to Winson Green Prison. He will not go to a convict prison until he is 21; until then his time may be served in a special branch of the Borstal system.

"OVERJOYED."

"I felt sure that the worst could not happen," said Mrs. Hill, his mother, to an "Empire News" representative. "The only thing that has helped us to carry on has been the determination to keep our anxiety from little Betty."

Mrs. Hill has two children by her second marriage, Betty, who was three last May, and a baby just twelve months old.

It was while she was shopping with the little girl that the solicitor arrived to bring the news of the reprieve.

"After the reprieve we went at once to visit Harold at Winson Green," said Mrs. Hill, "and I found him sadly changed by his terrible experiences.

"It was a shock to find him dressed in the prison uniform of rough blue stuff, for on the two previous occasions since the trial when I had seen him through a glass partition, he was still wearing his own clothes.

"He was overjoyed to see me, and I am sure he has never realised the seriousness of his position.

"TO BUY A DOLL."

"Every week since he took up his work at Little Aston, he has always sent home money to buy little presents for John and Betty, and it made my heart ache when he turned to the warder and said:—

"I think there is 3s. 1d. to my credit. Can I give it to mom please? I want her to buy Betty a doll."

Harold was only four when his father died, and for seven years Mrs. Hill struggled to keep the home together. "He has been the best son in the world to me," she says.

"Harold's only fault was his love of childish pranks," said a neighbour, who had known him intimately for several years. "He would hide behind corners and spring out upon his friends, and was always setting booby traps."

(It will be recalled that the defence was that the boy intended to play a prank on the maid, and when she collapsed he lost his head and tried to strive the tragedy the appearance of a crime by burglars).

Mrs. Hill treasures the last letter she received from Harold on the day before the trial.

"Don't worry about me mother," he wrote. Look after yourself."—"Empire News."

AGENT DENIES BREACH OF FAITH

"We Stood By Original Stipulations"

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

In connection with the instructions issued by the M. and S. M. Railway Employees Union asking men not to resume work on account of alleged breach of terms of settlement, the Railway Administration explains its position in the course of a communique issued this afternoon.

The communique points out that there had been no breach of faith on the part of the administration, and says that 63 workers at Arkonam were notified individually. The communique adds that the administration stood by its original stipulations, and unless they were accepted, there would be no agreed terms of settlement.

The Union, it is understood has been advised by the Committee to allow the men to return to work, and earn some money which may be paid to the men on the January Pay Day, pending the clearing up of the misunderstanding.—A. P.

GENERAL HIGGINS ON CHRIST'S TEACHINGS

His Departure For Calcutta

BAPATLA, Dec. 27.

"If Christ and all he stood for were wiped out of earth, there would be total darkness in the world," declared General Higgins addressing a huge gathering of Salvation Army members and public on Christmas Day here. The General and Mrs. Higgins spent Christmas Day amidst Andhra Salvationists.

The General visited the Criminal Tribes settlement at Stuartpuram and the Leper Colony at Bapatla on Satudday. He leaves for Calcutta to-morrow, where he will be the guest of the Governor and will lunch with the Vicerop. Mrs. Higgins will address a women's meeting at Calcutta under the Presidency of Lady Willingdon. The General has received greetings from all over the world. —A. P.

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NATHA SINGH CAPTURED

Dacoit Responsible For Nander Outrage

HYDERABAD, Deccan, Dec. 27.

As a consequence of prompt and vigorous action taken by Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Director General of Nizam's Police, in regard to Nander outrage on December 16, in which two police officers including Sub-Inspector Sadiq Mohamed of Lahore police were killed, Natha Singh, the dacoit wanted in this connection, with four of his followers was traced to Malegaon village in Basim District in the Central Provinces by the Akola police on December 23.

It is understood that Natha Singh and his accomplices who were arrested were armed with revolvers and swords at the time of their arrest, and once again offered resistance to the police, but were successfully captured. In the scuffle two persons were injured. Meanwhile three others have also been arrested in Nander.—A. P.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY

Marble Image Of Vishnu

(By Mail.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 26.

Considerabe interest has recently been aroused among the antiquaries in Kathiawar by the discovery of a marble image of Vishnu at a distance of a few furlongs from Poppali, a village in Umrala Mahar of the Bhavnagar State —A. P.

Domestic Arts And Crafts Exhibition

(By Mail.)

BARODA, Dec. 26.

An exhibition of domestic arts and crafts was held open by His Highness the Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar yesterday. The exhibition is held on the old Exhibition grounds opposite the Laxmi Vilas Palace.—A. P.

(By Mail.)

News In Brief

Baroda.—The import of cotton seeds into any port in the Baroda State from non-asiatic harbours has recently been prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.—A. P.

Kolhapur.—The plague epidemic in Kolhapur is much on the decline and only sirav cases are reported. Since August last up to date about 160 attacks and 107 deaths ade reported. The City Municipality have had 43,000 people inoculated out of a total population of 66,000, spending about 5,000 rupees over antiplague measures in all.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Sir N. Sarkar Reaches Lucknow

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, December 27.

Major N. G. Naidu, President-elect, All-India Medical Conference arrived in Lucknow this morning. Other prominent arrivals so far include Major Antia, Chief Medical Officer, Gwalior.

Sir Nilratan Sarkar is reaching Lucknow to-day. Arrangements regarding the Medical Conference are almost complete. The open session of this Conference commences to-morrow morning in the local municipal board hall.

WOMENS' CONFERENCE.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference sat in camera yesterday and discussed their annual report far late in the night. Rani Rajvade, Gwalior, Lady Fardoonji, Doctor Reddy, Madras, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Dr. Malvi Sukhtankar and a large number of other women delegates from all parts of India have arrived. Lady Nilkant president-elect is arriving in Lucknow to-morrow The open session of this Conference commences to-morrow evening.

C. P. Berar Shaive Gurav Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, December 27.

The C. P. Berar Shaive Gurav Conference was held on 25th instant at Nagpur. Several representatives gathered together under the presidentship of Nanasaheb Deorankar, Barrister of Amraoti.

The delegates were welcomed by Dr. Dalvi, M.D., of Nagpur, Chairman, Reception Committee. He emphasised the importance of unification of sub-castes, dealt at length with nationalistic atmosphere favourable for such unification. The president also stressed the futility of time-worn usages of the old, and invoked the audience to rise to the occasion for introducing for urgent reform.

U. S. A. Vs. AUSTRALIA.

Result Of Second Test.

(Special Cable).

MELBOURNE, Dec. 27.

The following are to-day's results of matches in the second test of U. S. A. versus Australia:—

Van Ryn beat Mcgrath 6/4, 6/2.

Vines beat Crawford 6/3, 3/6, 6/3.

Crawford and Hopman beat Allison and Van Ryan 3/6, 6/2, 11/0, 4/6, 6/3.

Vines and Gledhill beat Sproud and Mcgrath 6/3, 9/7, 6/2.—Reuter.

EFFORTS FOR COMPROMISE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other members of the Sub-Committee of the Allahabad Unity Conference met this afternoon at Birla Park and after consultation among themselves met the representatives of local Hindus. The latter then retired and held a consultation among themselves, and it is reported that they will meet the members of the Sub-Committee again to-night. The Bengal Hindus are again meeting in Conference to-morrow where the subject will be discussed and attempts for a compromise will be made.—A.P.

Burglars Busy At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

Four houses were raided last night by a gang of armed men in different parts of Lucknow City, and except in one instance they succeeded in removing cash and jewellery worth about 3,000 rupees. In addition, locks of six shops in Rokabganj locality were broken open and some of the contents taken away.—A.P.

Cable Items

Melbourne.—In the second test of U.S.A. versus Australia on Monday, Hopman beat Vines 6/4 1/6 8/6; Crawford beat Allison 6/3 6/4; Gledhill beat Sproule 6/3 3/6 6/3, and Allison and Van Ryan beat Sproule and McGrath 6/4 7/9 6/3 6/4.

London.—England was shrouded in a fog on Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Traffic in London was armost at a standstill at places, and some football matches were postponed or abandoned. Air services from Croydon were suspended.—Reuter.

M. C. C. vs. TASMANIA

Leyland's Sparkling Innings

TASMANIA'S POOR BEGINNING IN SECOND VENTURE

(Special Cable.)

HOBART, Dec. 26.

In the third day of the match between the M.C.C. and Tasmania, the overnight batsmen, Wyatt and Leyland, resumed play. Wyatt was caught by Green at mid-off off Burrows for 51 (83|1|51). Jardine who joined Leyland was sent back when he had scored 13, being l.b.w. to James (116|2|13).

Allen and Leyland raised the score to 152 when Leyland was caught at extra-cover, by Morris, off Walsh, for 65. (152|3|65). Leyland's innings which lasted just over two hours included eight fours. Brown who was next in, saw Allen dismissed, being caught and bowled by Putman for 20 (167|4|20).

The Paynter-Brown partnership was short-lived, Paynter being stumped by Parry, off Putman, for 5 (188|5|5).

Ames who joined Brown played a breezy innings with powerful drives to leg-reaching 50 in 37 minutes. Brown was out at this stage, being caught and bowled by Putman for 35 (205|6|35). Verity joined Ames, who, after adding only two to the score, was caught by Gourlay at deep-cover, off James. Ames had sent the ball eight times to the ropes in succession in thirteen miutes and scored his 52 in 40 minutes. Verity and Duckworth carried the score to 330 when Jardine declared the innings closed. Verity piled up his half a century in an hour and a quarter, and Duckworth had made 27, both not out. (330 for 7.)

Wyatt c Green, b Burrows ..	51
Leyland, c Morris, b Walsh ..	65
Jardine, i.b.w., James	13
Allen c and b Putman	20
Brown, c and b Putman	35
Paynter, st. Parry, b Putman	5
Ames, c Gourlay b James	52
Verity (not out)	54
Duckworth (not out)	27
Extras	8
Ttotal (for 7 wkts.)	330

(Innings declared closed.)

Bowling Analysis:—
Burrows 1 for 57.
Walsh 1 for 60.
James 2 for 82.
Putman 3 for 72.

TASMANIA'S SECOND VENTURE.

Tasmania opened their second innings, through Badcock and Atkinson. They made a disastrous start, Badcock being held in the third slip, by Allen, off the fourth ball of Bowes' first over. (1|1|0). Bowes also took wickets of Atkinson and Green producing an analysis of five over one maiden seven runs and three wickets. He clean-bowled Atkinson sending back the bails 20 yards, (12|2|4) and got Green caught by Verity at backward point. (19|3|7).

Putman who had made 29 was the next man out to Bowes again, Allen holding him off the second delivery. Burows and Morrisby were not out with 33 and 10 respectively, and the total stood at 89 for four when stumps were drawn.

TASMANIA—(2nd Innings.).

Scores:—

Badcock c Allen, b Bowes	0
Atkinson b Bowes, ...	4
Green c Verity, b Bowes	7
Putman c Allen, b Bowes	29
Burrows (not out)	33
Morrisby (not out)	10
Extras	6
Total (for 4 wkts.)	89

Bowling Analysis:—
Bowes 8|1|18|4.
Allen 5|0|17|0.
Mitchell, 5|1|8|0.
Brown, 2|0|24|0.
Wyatt, 1|0|6|0.
Verity 4|1|6|0.
Leyland 1|0|4|0.

—Reuter.

Theosophical Convocation

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

Dr. Annie Besant received delegates to the annual convocation of the Theosophical Society which is now being held at Adyar. Yesterday afternoon about 700 of them went past her and she greeted them.—A.P.

Nawab Of Chitrai's Term Extended

VICEROY'S CAMP.

BALVADERE, December 27.

A communique states:—His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve the further extension of the term of office of the Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chitari, K.C.I.E., M.B.E., as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the United Provinces to May 1st, 1933.—A.P.

ARMED POLICE FOR SANATANISTS

Conference At Guruvayur

CHOWGHAT, Dec. 27.

In a special pandal with admission to Caste Hindus only, the All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangha's special session was held at Guruvayoor to-day, Gokulnathji Maharaj of Bombay presiding. The pandal entrance was guarded by the armed police. The Sankaracharia of Sankeswar, Jagannath and Pralehas were present with their retinue. A large number of Pundits were also present, distinguished among them being Sir Vasudeoaraja of Kollengode, Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Ayangar and Prof. Durkal.

Dewan Bahadur T. R. Ramchandraier, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in course of his speech said that Harijans never entered Hindu temples, and there was no historical or other evidence that they ever entered temples. After explaining in detail the law on the subject, he said that temple entry was not a suitable subject for the legislatures. Temples were purely religious institutions and enactments tending to interference with existing practices of the temple amounted to direct interference with religion. Concluding, the speaker said that Mahatma Gandhi who neither visited any temple, nor believed in them, was not competent enough to offer his advice on the question.

Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Ayangar, ex-Judge, High Court, Madras, said that Mahatma Gandhi's threat to fast was of no avail, but it only awakened the Sanathanists to their duty.

Sir Raja Vasudeva, Raja of Kollangode, seconded the President. He then addressed the gathering in Sanskrit.—A.P.

"STICK TO NON-INTERFERENCE IN RELIGION

Jagadguru Of Shardapith's Advice To Viceroy

RAJKOT, Decr. 27.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent to his Excellency Lord Willingdon,

"With blessings from his holiness Jagadguru Shree Shankracharya it is represented that your Excellency should avoid interference and maintain aloofness in matters social and religious. Promises held out by their late Majesties Queen Victoria the Good, and Emperor Edward and his present Majesty that there should be no interference in religious and social matters should be rigidly and faithfully adhered to. In these days, Gandhi and his party have been carrying on agitation in matter of temple entry by untouchables, and this agitation is opposed to traditions and teachings of Sanatan Dharma. Hindu India has a vast majority of Sanatani Hindus.

"Being lovers of peace, they refrain wisely from aggression. Availing of this few handful back sliders have started this pernicious movement. It is unworthy of any encouragement. Your Excellency has given permission to Gandhi to strive for the removal of untouchability by securing temple entry, though he is a prisoner in Yeravda Jail. Whatever may be Government's considerations underlying this permission, it has greatly pained pious and religious Hindu Sanatanists. No law concerning religious and socio-religious matters should be enacted in India. Proposals aiming at such enactments to Provincial Governments should be peremptorily discarded. This course alone would be conducive to permanent maintenance of good relations between rulers and the ruled. We have thought fit to send this representation in the fullest hope that your Excellency will be pleased to stick to the policy of non-interference in religion."

The Secretary of His Holiness Jagadguru Shree Shankracharya, Rajrajeshwarashram, Shardapith, Rajkot, wires under Tuesday's date:—

"The copy of a telegram sent to the Zamorin of Calicut begins with the blessings from His Holiness Jagadguru Shree Shankracharya, Rajrajeshwarashram Shardapith, Camp Rajkot:—'Your firmness in religious matters most commendable, and deserves approbation. Agitation regarding temple entry is calculated to prove destructive of idol worship. This agitation is set afoot by Arya Samajists, Brahmo Samajists, etc. Hope the party that has reached Guruvayur for religious propaganda will be helpful. With blessings wish your firm resolve in religious matters remains unshaken."

DHULIA TRIVIKRAM TEMPLE

Trustees Urged To Allow Harijans Entry

(From A Correspondent).

DHULIA, Decr. 27.

Syt. Khaladkar's mission party arrived at Nizampur, the most orthodox town in West Khandesh, mostly inhabited by Brahmins and the Gujarati Banias, who are disciples of Santoji Maharaj, a staunch Sanatani leader in Khandesh. He visited Harijan locality, performed 'Hari Kirtan,' advised clean-living, abandonment of drinking habit on the 24th inst. on 25th a mass meeting of Hindus was held under the presidency of Shet Oottamchand Harjivandas. The following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) This meeting, while appreciating the intended self-sacrifice of Syt. Khaladkar, respectfully requests the trustees of the Trivikram Temple of Dhulia to show wisdom of admitting Harijans in the temple, at least up to a defined limit, before the occasion for the impending fast approaches.

(2) The inhabitant of Nizampur are of opinion that the famous temple of Shri Trivikram at Dhulia should be thrown open by its trustees to Harijans, like other Hindus in view of the changed conditions of the present times.

(3) This meeting respectfully appeals to the Zamorin of Calicut to respect public opinion and throw open the Guruvayur Temple to Harijans.

Muslim Conference Resolutions

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Resolutions of the All-India Muslim Conference welcomed the announcement of the Secretary of State as regards the Separation of Sind and Orissa and urging his giving immediate effect to it, with adequate guarantees for the interests of the Minorities with special demand of weightage for Muslims in Orissa making up theid representation to 20 percent.

The meeting also welcomed the announcement of Sir S. Hoare as regards the allocation of one-third the number of seats from British India in the Federal Legislature and demanded one-third Muslim representation when the whole of the Federal Legislature is constituted. The next resolution demanded one-third representation in the Central Cabinet and adequate representation in Provincial Cabinets where Muslims are in minority and also that no province should be without a Muslim representative in the Cabinet.—A. P.

Released And Re-arrested

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Nine Bengali Youths, mostly students of Calcutta Colleges, arrested in connection with terrorist activities, were discharged to-day, but were rearrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

An automatic pistol is said to have been found in the possession of a Bengali youth arrested by the Port Police. Another upcountry youth has been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO BANILLA COTTON

Results Of Samples Tested

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:—

The Bani cotton, also known as Hyderabad Gaorani, is extensive cultivated in Hyderabad State. It possesses a long and silky staple, and, in a good season, is capable of being spun up to 30's warp or 40's weft. The Comilla cotton is very rough variety and is chiefly known in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Although a short staple variety, it possesses the desirable agriculturaal characters of high yield and high ginning percentage. In order to replace the short staple varieties cultivated in over a million acres in Khandesh, a descendant of the cross (later styled Banilla) between these two varieties was introduced at Dhulia. The experiment proved highly successful and the area under its cultivation rose from 50 acres in 1926 to 1,25 000 in 1931.

When samples of this cotton were made available for test it was found that not only were there large differences in the spinning performance of samples received from different parts of Khandesh, but also samples from the same district gave unequal results in different seasons. Besides, there were signs of deterioration in the quality. The results of tests performed up to 1930 have already been published. These tests were insufficient to throw light on the environmental variation of this cotton and to give information as regards its quality as the samples were mostly received from the Government Farms and their number was not large enough for the required purpose. Accordingly, arrangements were made with the Agricultural Department of the Bombay Presidency for the supply of samples of Banilla cotton grown under normal field conditions in the districts. 25 samples were tested in 1930 to 1932. The results of those tests and the conclusions drawn from a consideration of these as well as earlier results are published in Technological Bulletin, Series A. No. 22, (price 8 annas) by Dr. Nazir Ahmed, M.Sc., Ph.D.

The following conclusions are arrived at:—

1. In the same season the mean fiber-length and the fiber-weight per inch of Banilla cotton grown in different parts of Khandesh may show considerable variation as between one sample and another.
2. In different seasons samples of Banilla cotton grown at the same place may show large differences in respect of either of the two above-mentioned fiber-properties.
3. Yarns spun from Banilla cotton are generally "even" in 12's and "fairly even" in 16's counts. In most cases yarns are practically free of neps.
4. The average performance of the present-day Banilla crop corresponds to 14's standard warp counts. As in the case of fiber-properties, however, some of the samples have given decidedly better, others poorer, results than the average.
5. The Banilla cotton is, on the whole, somewhat longer and appreciably finer than the local (N. R.) Reseum cotton, and is generally capable of being spun into higher counts.
6. On the whole samples grown in East Khandesh have given a better performance than those grown in West Khandesh. Samples grown in neighbouring villages in the same Taluka have generally given very nearly equal performance.

Fire In Ahmedabad Mill

AHMEDABAD, December 27.

A serious fire broke out last night in a fine knitting mill known as the Barojdi Mill situated in Baroda, a suburb of Ahmedabad. It appears that the fire started in the knitting department which was soon ablaze. The fire was brought under control in the morning, after furiously raging for several hours. The total damage is estimated to exceed one lakh of rupees. It has stopped working for the present.—A.P.

AUM.

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MADRAS HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

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GOVERNMENT'S PLEA FOR PROTECTION

The Government of Madras has published their recommendations to the tariff board. It is said that the handloom industry provides employment for over one million of people in the Madras Presidency. The "Indian Textile Journal" publishes the following extracts from the communique:—

Notwithstanding the lack of precise information, it is indisputable that the handloom weaving industry—though occupying a far lower position, relatively, in the textile industry than it did a century ago—is of immense importance, providing employment in this Presidency for a population second only to that engaged in agriculture. The total population supported by the industry (cotton spinning, sizing and weaving) was 1,118,628 according to the 1911 census but fell in 1921 to 687,083 (or 911,901 if we include "weavers unspecified"). The recent census figures indicate an increase in the number of actual weavers in the last ten years from 304,000 to 486,248 (about 60 per cent). Some doubt, however, arises as to the accuracy of the figures since the same census gives the number of looms as only 193,474 (including looms used for artificial silk). This is an increase of only 15 per cent. over the 1921 figure of 169,451. On the other hand, a survey of cottage industries made in 1928 gave an estimate of 2559,451 looms in that year. In view of the decrease between 1911 and 1921, and the known difficulties under which the handloom weaving industry has been labouring in recent years, it is hard to believe that there has been an increase in the number of persons employed much in excess of the proportion in which the general population has expanded during the same period.

DUTIES HIT HARD.

As regards the effect of recently imposed duties on the industry, there is no positive information; but it is relevant to note that, at present prices of yarn, all counts up to 90s. which constitute the bulk of the weaver's consumption) pay at the higher rate (the specific duty), that, in consequence, the import of coarse and medium counts is dwindling, that the protection benefits only the mills, which are beginning, under its shelter, to take to the production of 40s. and upwards while the handloom industry is more than ever dependent for its supply of yarn on its principal competitor, the mills, which produce yarn chiefly for their own consumption. The Indian mill-made yarn is, moreover, inferior in resiliency and tensile strength to imported yarn. It is hardly necessary to adduce statistical proof that the handloom industry is seriously handicapped

As has already been said, the duty recently imposed on yarn nits the handloom weavers very hard. The statement produced under item (iii) above shows that the cost of yarn represents generally about one half of the cost of production. The molety is affected by (a) the naturally high price of imported yarn with its various commissions and transport charges; (b) the enhancement of price caused by the duty; and (c) the competition of the mills which, protected by the duty, charge a high price to the hand-loom weavers while producing the yarn for their own consumption at a cost which, by virtue of such factors as bulk production and shared over head charges is far lower than that incurred by the weavers.

The effect on handloom weavers of the duty on, piecegoods is determined by the fact that the duty operates to assist their chief competitors, the mills. It may be conjectured that the handloom industry could withstand the competition of foreign textile goods better than that of the mills.

NEED FOR PROTECTION.

The details given in the preceding paragraph, meagre as they are, indicate that the handloom industry has made little progress in the last generation, that it has not succeeded in establishing its position in respect of any of the various lines on which the cotton industry is conducted and that it is evident danger of being displaced still further by mill competition. Such a prospect cannot be regarded with equanimity in view of the immense importance of preserving this ancient handicraft as a source of employment for a large part of the rural population and of the undesirability of permitting the production of cotton cloth to become entirely a factory industry, with its concomitants of social maladjustment and deterioration in public health. The lack of progress in the handloom industry is no doubt due to a variety of causes, and the Madras Government, believing the industry to be potentially solvent, have carefully examined numerous suggestions for its improvement with special reference to the internal defects from which the industry suffers. These defects consist mainly in a want of steadiness, thrift and industry in the character of the weavers, their chronic indebtedness, their primitive appliances, and their complete lack of organisation. The reform of each of these defects represents a problm of great difficulty with the discussion of which it is not necessary to burden this letter. Over and above all these defects, which may be to some extent curable by means within the disposal of this Government, are the external handicaps on the duty on yarn and the preferential position of the mills. The centre of mill competition lies outside the presidency, but it is not open to the Madras Government—as it would be to an independent State—to counter that competition by a tariff on mill products. Yet, unless some restriction is placed on the power of the mills to raise yarn prices against the handloom weavers within the wide margins allowed by the existing tariff), or unless some agreement can be entered into with regard to the respective spheres of the handloom and the mills, it is exceedingly doubtful whether any internal reform of the handloom industry can succeed even in arresting its gradual decay. This is not the only instance, but it is perhaps one of the most important, in which the vital interests of different sections of the population are in conflict, and no measures, whether of tariffs or otherwise, can be deemed satisfactory which cater for the interests of only one party or community. The handloom weavers are definitely handicapped by the duty on yarn of counts above 40s. The mills are only slightly benefitted by it, their production of such counts representing only about 3 per cent. of their total output of yarn. The abolition of this duty is strongly advocated. The loss in revenue might be made good by a small duty of three pies a lb. on cotton cloth imported from other than British sources. Further handicaps are the enormous duty (50 per cent. 'ad valorem') on imported gold-thread which is an essential ingredient in the manufacture of the richer sarees and turban cloths which are a feature of the higher-class work on handlooms; and the duties recently imposed on textile machinery, apparatus and accessories. The withdrawal of the duty on gold-thread and of the machinery duties, in so far as they apply to identifiable handloom plant and accessories, is also urged.

HOW TO GET IMPROVED ORGANISATION.

But these measures are not sufficient by themselves. In order to achieve the improved organisation, in apparatus, marketing and finance, which the industry imperatively requires, it is necessary to have a fund at the disposal of the organising body, and it has from time to time been suggested that such a fund might be found by the levy of an excise duty or cess on yarn consumed by mills. That suggestion is again put forward. The practical and legislative difficulties are recognised; the important part, however, which the handloom industry can play in the proper constitution of the textile industry may be invoked in justification of such a levy, and has indeed been admitted in the statement made to the Fiscal Commission by the Bombay Millowners' Association. The mills benefit by tariffs whose effect, it appears, is mainly detrimental to the handlooms. A large articulate interest benefits at the expense of a larger but inarticulate community. Legislation which permits such results needs revision; but to meet the objection that such a cess or duty should not fall solely on one section of the industry (a section, moreover, which derives no direct benefit from it), it may be conceded that the handloom industry, when organised should also pay the cess which may be put at two pies a lb. of yarn consumed.

Further measures suggested for the improvement of the handloom industry include the recommendation that legislation should be undertaken to enforce the grading and labelling of Indian mill-made yarns and to penalise short-reeling and other fraudulent practices.

Income 15s: Rent 12s. 6d.

Despair Of Couple Stricken By Illness

"If I live I shall be a traitor to her. I wish to be sentenced to death" was one of the statements alleged to have been made by Frederick Joseph Powell aged 33, when he discovered in hospital that his wife was dead.

A note he had left, expecting to be deed when it was read had a newspaper cutting attached to it and this referred to statements about "any Church of God refusing to bury suicides" and to "thousands unfortunately seeking relief in that way." The note itself read:—

Dear Mum,—Until death do us part. Please forgive me for doing this. You will understand where others may not.—Your ever-loving son, Fred.

A very sad story was revealed this week at the Tower Bridge Court, when Powell was charged with the murder of his wife and attempted suicide.

Since Christmas, 1930, the man had done only six weeks' work, and both he and his wife were in very bad health.

BOTH ILL IN BED.

Mrs. Powell suffered from heart disease and the man was ill with tuberculosis. For six weeks prior to November 11 both were confined to bed and their income was only 15s. a week. Out of this 12s. 6d. had to be paid for rent. But all through their home life had been happy.

Powell's mother going to the house in Lockwood-road, Bermondsey, found Mrs. Powell dead and her son unconscious.

A rubber tube from the gas bracket was on the bed, and on the chest of drawers was the note from Powell who later in hospital said:

"Is my wife dead? Because if she is I want to die also. We do not mean to be separated again, so I gave her a dose of menthol, and had one myself.

"I also took 30 grains of aspirin. My wife told me to write the note to my mother, which I did. I then fixed up the gas. My wife begin to moan later. I put her handkerchief in her mouth so that no one would come and stop her. I knew no more until I woke up in here."

PITIFUL CONDITION.

Shortly afterwards Powell said to Inspector Dodds. "I did not know my wife was dead until this morning. As she is dead and I am alive, if I live I shall be a traitor to her. I wish to be sentenced to death."

Inspector Dodds said that at the time Powell was in a pitiful condition, almost on the verge of collapse.

Mrs. Powell, it was stated, was suffering from grave disease of the heart, and might have died at any moment. She had breathed in the gas but had not taken sufficient to cause the death of a perfectly healthy person.

Counsel for Powell submitted that there was insufficient evidence to commit the man on the charge of murder but the magistrate said he was unable to refrain from doing so. Perhaps at the trial it would be possible to take another view. Powell now pleaded not guilty and reserved his defence.—"Empire News."

Because the organist at Egham Parish Church last year went without his collection and this year accepted a £25 cut in salary, collections at the church next Sunday are to be given to him.

GUJERATIS AND THE STOVE MENACE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am in accord with the remarks which the coroner has felt compelled to utter from time to time in public on the subject of deaths among Hindu women, caused by catching fire from stoves. There is reason to believe that notwithstanding the repeated instances of families being devastated by this terrible messenger of death, of young and innocent lives being lost and the inevitably fatal result of catching from stoves, no appreciable change has taken place in the mentality and habit among Gujeratis of harbouring stoves in their homes. So long as they have their tea made at short notice and their food prepared in good time for office, it matters not that the young wife should stand the chance, while hurrying the domestic work for the sake of the husband, to be burnt alive at any moment, leaving her children motherless for all time. A more singular instance of calculated brutal selfishness and short-sightedness on the part of husbands, and of supreme devotion of Hindu wives to their husbands, it would be impossible to find in the modern world.

Granting that time and tragedies must further elapse before the evil is completely eradicated from Gujerati households, I beg to suggest the adoption of a method in the use of stoves, by which, the risk of catching fire, may, at any rate, be lessened. The suggestion is that stoves should be screwed down to "Patlas" or wooden boards in common household use among Gujeratis. This still have the effect of avoiding the overturning of stoves, while pumping, etc., and will, also of necessity, keep the person using it, at a safe distance from the stove. The "Patlas", of course, should be of a sufficiently large size, to leave a safe margin of wood all around the stove. They may also be of varying heights from the ground. But they should be made as not to overturn easily.

—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

110 Medows Street, Bombay.

X'MAS ENTERTAINMENT AT BANDRA

Successful Function

(From A Correspondent)

BANDRA, Dec. 27.

The Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union of Bandra gave a successful entertainment on Sunday night in the spacious compound of the St. Peter's Church at which Rev. J. Cavasayas, S. J., Superior of the St. Stanislaus' High School presided. The gathering in their holiday attire was several thousands and every seat, the long gallaries of the two three-storied School buildings and every corner was filled in its utmost.

The Management under its director, Mr. Lawrence D'Mello gave the public a very enjoyable X'mas treat in the specially composed songs, sketches and music set to the farcial and country tastes which received encores at every incident and sent the audience in merry roars of laughters and particularly with the items in the Maharati Musical farce entitled "Chakriache Vande" "Depression" which was not only comic and humurous but also a moral.

ENJOYABLE SHOW

At the end of the entertainment the President Rev. Casasayas said "On an occasion like this he did not intend to make a long speech but he would in all fairness say, that the show in fact was very enjoyable, innocent and praiseworthy and in spirit of goodwill. He was gratified at seeing thousands of catholics assembled here to-night which was in itself a proof of appreciation and assured the audience and the Union that he would always be glad to give the Church Compound for such moral and masterly shows to bring about people together and wish them all success now and hereafter.

Then Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, B.Sc., LL.B., J.P., proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Rev. President and spoke elegantly on the necessity of Catholic unity. He also dwelt on the X'mas message of the Holy Father the Pope broadcasted to the entire world and said he would be glad that soon there would be national and international understanding and goodwill amongst the people and princes of the world. He also paid a glowing tribute to the Union who has been doing this good work for the last 19 years. God Save The King was struck and the function terminated.

"MYSTIC TENDENCIES IN ISLAM"

What Is Mysticism?

Mr. Mahammod Ali M.A. (Cantab) writes:—

The review of Mr. Sufi on Professor Zahuruddin's book "Mystic Tendencies in Islam" in the Sunday Sunday Chronicle of December 18th: will cause no end of surprise to all those who have carefully read that book. I do not hold any brief for Mr. Zahuruddin Ahmad, but interest of justice demand that certain gross misrepresentations and misstatements of your reviewer should be pointed out at once so that the wrong impression which this review is likely to create in the minds of the readers of the "Sunday Chronicle" should be rectified without delay.

Allow me to say that Mr. "Sufi" does not appear to understand the functions of a true critic. He He seems to forget that the function of a reviewwer excludes preconceived prejudices. Moreover, a true critic would never exaggerate the inaccuracies of a book inorder to hide its merits. A just criticism must always be constructive and should place the merits of as well as the demerits of the book under review befode its readers. taking care that its faults are pointed out not in a spirit of hostility, but in a spirit of suggestive sympathy in orded to guide the author to improve his work. The reviewer, inspite of his assertions to the contrary, gives the reader the impression that he is neither acquainted with the rudiments of Mysticism nor knows what Islam is. For to say that "Islam, which in its prinpal tenets is based on the faith in the Supernatural, as the revelation of the uncreated Coran, the mission of the Prophet, his miracles, the Paradise, Hell, etc., which all indeed are mysticism pure and simple" is to betray one's ignorance of what Islam is and what mysticism connotes and what it stands for.

In the Encyclopaedia Brittanica Mysticism is defined as follows:—

"Mysticism is a phase of thought or rather perhaps of feeling which from its very nature is hardly susceptable of exact definition. It appears in connection with endeavour of the human mind to grasp the divine essence or the ultimate reality of things, and to enjoy the blessedness of actual communion with the highest."

Again it is defined by the Hastings' Encyclopaedia of Religion as "a docrine of union with the Absolute. It implies a certain Metaphysical conception of God, and of the Soul and it implies further a "Mystic Way" of attaining union with the Absolue."

I leave it to the reader to judge whether the contention of Mr. Sufi that Islam is "Mysticism, pure and simple" is correct and is shared by Western scholars of whom he is so much enamoured. On the contrary, it follows from the above definitions that Mysticism is not confined to Islam alone and that mystic theories whether Greek, Christian, Manichaen, or Islamic agree in explaining the relation of God to man by some form of Immanence, while the whole trend of Quranic explanation of this relation is Transcendental. In my opinion Mr. Ahmad is much nearer to the truth than his critic.

The author has nowhere abused Western scholars as the reviewer would make us believe. Surely, pointing out some of the glaring inaccuracies of some of the most eminent Western scholars and exploding their pet theories could by no stretch of imagination be called abuse.

Again the reviewer thinks that Mr. Ahmad regards Abdullan bin Maymun al-Kaadan as the founder of Sufism or Ismailism. Such a statement is nowhere to be found in the book. All that the author wishes to convey is that the prevalent Sufism has drawn its inspiration from the Shia aggitation that was started in the later part of the rule of the Ummayad Caliphs in favour of Ali's decendants. This is a historical truism. The reviewer may refer to any standard work on the subject and he will find ample evidence of it. I do not know way the reviewer has dragged Ismailism in the controversy, for so far as I am aware this word does not even occur anywhere in the book. I may mention here in passing that Abdullah bin Maymun is believed to be the founder of a political movement of called the "Bataniah" whose sole aim was to overthrow the Arab supermacy. That the Bataniah movement inuenced Sufism is evident from the fact that Sufistic hieracny of saints such as Abdal, Autad and Qutb, is derived from the Batanites. The reviewer can consult any Western wrighter on Mysticism and he will find ample corroboration of this incontestable fact.

The reviewer's surprise at the presence of parasitic Sheikhs among the Musslim Sufies reminds one of an ostrich who buries his head in sand to forget the unwelcome presence of the lion. All that I can tell him is to open his eyes and see how many parasites are throwing on the Muslim community. For his information I might refer him to the Annual Report of the Director of Agriculture Punjab in which he points out that the greatest cause of Muslim poverty is the presence of parisitic "Pirs" and Sheighs whose number is legion.

To be quite frank either the reviewer has not tried to grasp the true spirit of the book or some preconceived prejudice has induced him to try to hide the true merits of the book. I do not wish for a moment to say that the book leaves nothing undesired. There is always room for improvement. But with all its shortcoming it cannot be gainsaid that the book is a valuable contribution to the literature on Islamic Mysticism ad the fact that probably it is the first attempt of its kind by a Muslim scholar of repute makes its all the more valuable. It gorms a refreshing contrast to the writings of some Western Scholars whose sole aim is to prove the inferiority of Islam to Christianity, and as such deserves to command a wide publicity. Its perusal will benefit all those who have imbibed the pet theories of Westedn Scholars adnausea and will help them to form a more correct view of Islam's relation to Sufism.

SHASTRAS AND UNTOUCHABILITY

(Continued from page 6.)

among them. It is thus clear that the Chandalas are not technically Panchamas or Avarnis. In order to bind them with their authority the Sastra makes them a Sankara Jati (mixed caste).

The synonyms of the word Chandala as given in the Amara are Plava (one who indulges in cruel work), Matanga (a descendent of Matanga or one who cannot enter the heart of a town), Divakirti (one who cannot be mentioned in day time), Janamgama (one who is beyond the pale of humanity), Nishada (repository of sin), Svapacha (one who cooks dog's flesh), Anthevasi (one who dwells at the outskirts), Chandala (Fierce), and Pukasa (untouchable). Amara Sesha gives the word Nishka as another synonym. Most of these words are indicative of their legal position or occupation or character. But some of them have a technical meaning. According to all the Dharma Sastras, Chandala is the issue of Brahmin mother and Sudra father.

TECHNICAL MEANINGS.

Nishada, Svapacha, Anthevasi and Pukkasa have also technical meanings. Manu states (ch. 10) that the offspring of:

Brahmin father and Sudra mother is Nishada or Parasavas (8)
Kshatria father and Sudra mother is Ugra (9),
Sudra father and Brahmin mother is Chandala,
Sudra father and Kshatria mother is Kshatta (12),
Sudra father and Nishada mother is Kukkutaka,
Nishada father and Sudra mother is Pukkasa (18),
Kshatta father and Ugra mother is Svapacha (19),
Chandala father and Nishada mother is Anthevasi (39).

If we analyse the position of the castes which are equated with the Chandalas we find them being composed of the following elements:—

Chandala—Sudra element + Pratiloma element (worst).

Pukkasa—Sudra element (double dore) + Pratiloma element (worst)

Anthevasi—Sudra element + Pratiloma element (worst).

+ Chandala element.

Nishada—Sudra element + nil.

Svapacha—Sudra element (double dore) + Pratiloma element.

Kshattas and Ayogavas possess both the Sudra as well as the Pratiloma elements but have not been equated with the untouchables (possibly for want of an additional dore of either of the elements). But the sub-castes enumerated by Manu in verses 15, 18, 19, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37 and 38 stand on a par with Svapachas Pukkasas and Anthavasis. Their fate varies according to custom and many of them have escaped the fate of untouchability because these castes have not been expressely and specifically equated with the Chandalas. Such equation, it is thus clear, must have proceeded not on logical but on practical lines. Whenever the higher castes found it convenient and possible they degraded the lower castes to the level of the Chandala.

(To Be Continued).

"I was so excited at getting the job that I forgot I had the matches" said a miner, fined at Mansfield for taking four matches into the coal mine.

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Leeds Beat Arsenal

FASTEST GAME OF THE SEASON

LONDON, Dec. 26.

In the Arsenal Stadium 60,000 saw the fastest game of the season when Leeds deservedly won because they were quicker on the ball and better together as a team. The first half was without any score. Hulme became lame early, and Lambert was held well by international Hart, thus the Arsenal attack did not work smoothly, while none of the defenders, with the exception of Male played in form. Keetley opened score with a hook shot, but Hulme equalised. Six minutes before the end Keetley headed a winner. This was the Arsenal's second home defeat this season.

The following are the results of the Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Leeds 2
Aston Villa 1, Wolverhampton 3
Blackburn 3, Everton 1
Bolton 2, Huddersfield 1
Derby County 1, Blackpool 1
Liverpool 3, Chelsea 0
Manchester City 2, Sheffield Wednesday 2
Newcastle 2, Birmingham 1
Portsmouth 2, Leicester 1
Sheffield United v. Middlesbrough (postponed due to fog).
West Bromwich 5, Sunderland 1

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 3, Tottenham 3
Bury 1, Bradford City 1
Charlton 1, Port Vale 4 (abandoned after eighteen minutes' play, after an interval due to fog).
Fulham 4, West Ham 2
Grimsby 1, Burnley 2
Lincoln City 5, Chesterfield 3
Notts County 1, Millwall 0
Plymouth 2, Manchester United 3
Preston 2, Oldham 2
Stoke City 0, Nottingham Forest 1
Swansea 2, Southampton 1

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 1, Bristol Rovers 0
Bournemouth 0, Luton 2
Bristol City 5, Coventry 3
Cardiff City 1, Gillingham 0
Clapton Orient 1, Torquay 4
Crystal Palace 1, Reading 1
New Port 2, Watford 0
Northampton 1, Brentford 0
Queen's Park Rangers 0, Brighton 1
Southend 2, Norwich 1
Swindon 2, Exeter 2

THIRD DIVISION.

(Northern Section)
Barnsley 3, Hartlepools 2
Carlysle 1, Gateshead 2
Chester 3, Crewe 1
Doncaster 2, Tranmere 2
Hull 3, Halifax 1
New Brighton 0, Rechdale 3
Rotherham 3, Mansfield 0
Southport 2, Accrington 3
Stock Port 5, Walsall 0
Wrexham 3, Darlington 1
York City v. Barrow (postponed due to fog).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

(First Division)
Celtic 2, Queen's Park 0
Partick 3, Airdrieonians 0
Third Lanark 1, Dundee 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
(Second Division)
Edinburgh 2, St. Bernards 8

RUGBY UNION.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—
Bath 9, Old Blues 3
Blackheath 16, Dublin Wanderers 0
Bristol 8, Pontypool 3
Cardiff 47, London Irish 0
Gloucester 11, Old Merchant Taylors 3.
Leicester 14, Birkenhead Park 5
Northampton 12 Penarth 6
Waterloo 8, Coventry 9
Headingley 10, Manchester 3
Llanelly 8, London Welsh 3
Newport 7, Watsonians 3
Edinburgh Academicals 3, London Scottish 3.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY N. UNION.

The following are results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—
Barrow 31, Leigh 5.
Batley 3, Dewsbury 6.
Bramley 5, Bradford N. 8.
Castleford 13, Featherstone 10.
Huddersfield 11, Halifax 6.
Hull Kingston Rovers versus —Postponed due to fog.
Hunslet 3, York 2.
Keighley 16, Widnes 5.
Oldham 4, Swinton 23.
Rochdale 16, Warrington 10.
Salford 21, Broughton R. 10.
St. Helens 8, St. Telens Recreation 3.
Wakefield Trinity 9, Leeds 2.
Wigan 26, Wigan Highfield 8.
—Reuter's Special.

YOUNG WOMAN'S SUICIDE

Jumps From Roof On Husband's Death

CAWNPORE, Dec. 27.

A young Hindu lady belonging to a respectable family committed suicide immediately after her husband's dead body was removed to the burning ghat. She had begged of her relations to allow her to commit 'sati' which was refused. She put on her husband's clothes and jumped from the roof into the street below, as a result of which she met with instant death.—A.P.

Hindi Sahitya Sammelan

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Gwalior, wires:—

Preparations are complete for Hindi Sahitya Sammelan meeting which comes off at Gwalior on December 28, 29, 30, under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur Shyambhari Misra. Delegates are pouring in. Lodging and boarding for delegates are arranged at Kampu Kothi.

All-India 15 Miles Fast Cycling Race

Under the auspices of the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club an All-India 15-miles fast cycling race will be held on Sunday, January 8 next, starting from the Panday Sanatorium, Colaba, at 6-30 a.m. sharp.

The entrance fee for the B A A. C. members is Re. 1, and for non-members Rs. 2.

Cups will be awarded to the first four home, provided there are 15 competitors. Entries close on Tuesday January 3, at 8 p.m. and they may be sent to the Hon. Gen. Secretary, B. A. A. C. Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION AND CATTLE FAIR

To Be Held In January Next

The Allahabad Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and the Cattle Fair will be held in the Allahabad Magh Mela, as under:—

Agricoltural Exhibition from 13th to 10 February 1933.

Cattle Fair from 13th to 22nd January 1933.

Industrial Exhibition from 22nd to 31st January 1933.

Duhing the last six years an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition (along with a cattle show) has been held at Allahabad in connection with the Magh Mela in the months of January and February when about 10 lakhs of pilgrims assemble every year. Like previous 6 years the next year also an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held at the Magh Mela when a large number of pilgrims are expected to visit the city.

CATTLE FAIR.

Cattle are an important factor in the development of agricultue. It has become an absolute necessity to devise means for improbed breeding of cattle. With this idea, the Allahabad Agricultural Association for the benefit of all concerned has decided to hold a cattle fair in connection with the Exhibition in 1933.

The various Railways have been good enough to recognise the Allahabad Exhibition and to grant the concession in Railway fair. The Municipal Board of Allanabad has been good enough to exempt the exhibits for the Magh Mela Exhibition from Octroi duty. Only such exhibits as will be sold in the Exhibition will be liable to Octroi charges.

The Magh Mela will begin from the 13th January and will end on 10th February, 1933.

A very spacious plot of land has been acquired for the Exhibition.

Exhibitors proposing to send exhibits to the above Exhibition can get concession from for Railway concession on application to the Honorary Secretary of the Allahabad Agricultural Association.

In order to offer facilities to traders and manufacturers and to bring their commodities to the notice of the consumers and the develop the industry of the country arrangements have been made to incorporate advertisements in the guide book on nominal charges

Enquiries will be promptly attended to on application. Moolchand Malaviya, Honorary Secretary, Allahabad Agricultural Association.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Buying Of Voiles By Bombay

(By Mail.)
Liverpool, Dec. 7.

A Liverpool Firm writes:—

The market has been overshadowed by the war debt situation. A complete lack of confidence has spread to all sections of the trade and is likely to continue until this question is settled.

CLOTH.

There has been a substantial decline in the volume of business available. Buyers from all markets are more apathetic, and have been encouraged in this attitude by a course of values which has been steadily downward. Most of the bids have been in the "safe" category. Where sales have been made, the goods have been wanted as quickly as possible. This is a healthy sign, and suggests a return to more active trading as soon as conditions become more satisfactory.

Numerous small lots of plain and fancy-bordered dhooties, fine muils, jaconnets, nainsooks, prints and fancies have been booked for India, with Calcutta and Karachi as the most prominent outlets. The aggregate turnover, however, has been extremely disappointing. One or two good lines of white shirtings have gone through, and there has been a persistent buying of voiles on Bombay account.

Business for China has been of meagre dimensions. Minor lots of bleaching shirtings, poplins, brocades and fancies have been booked for Shanghai and Hong Kong; but it is gratifying to learn that promising offers have come along from Shanghai for one or two big lines of white shirtings, and it is expected that negotiations will be concluded within the next few days.

YARN.

There are too many spindles working for the limited amount of business that is available at the moment, and margins are dwindling steadily. Buyers are now showing less keenness in to' up deliveries, particularly in the American section. On the whole, however, spinners are not complaining, and it is felt that, when the war debt question has been dealt with a good demand for yarn will be seen once again.

CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON

Moderate Increase

The Garside Cotton Servce, New York, Cables:—

World conshmption American November 1,159,000 against 1,022,000 last year season to November 4,473,000 against 4,018,000 stocks end November 2,159,000 against 21,581,000. Domestic mill activity declines. Commodities lower. Business irregular.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 27.

Fresh western disturbance has become unimportant after causing a few light showers of rain or snow along western Himalayas. Sonamarg reported quarter inch. Temperature is markedly below normal along the frontier and the Punjab Hills.

Forecast:—Generally dry weather over the country with lower night temperature in Northwest India is indicated.—A.P.

Volunteers Released Before Expiry Of Term

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

The following 8 volunteers who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by First Class Magistrate, Viramgam, under section 67 of the Ordinance, were released unconditionally by the Collector of Ahmedabad, as the above section was not applicable in the District.

1. Bhagwanji Vishram,
2. Anand Swami,
3. Mohanlal Kesurdas Bhuta,
4. Bakorbhai Motibhai,
5. Sabarbhai Motibhai,
6. Ramsing Merubhai,
7. Damsing Darubhai and
8. Manji Veiji

They were asked by the Collector of Ahmedabad to give security worth Rs. 50 but they had refused. They were released unconditionally on the 24th inst. before the expiry of their term.

WHICH HAND IS YOURS—
WEAK or STRONG

The word "grip" means real capacity for strength in the affairs of life. Have you the grip that gives confidence and comes from glowing health?

Nervous exhaustion, weakness, lack of concentration, these are the enemies which Wincarnis will fight for you. Start taking Wincarnis, Nature's supreme tonic, daily. It will give you back your "grip" again.

W.1-33

SMOKE FEDERAL SMOKE

CIGARETTES COME and CIGARETTES GO But FEDERALS GO ON FOR EVER

SUPERB IN QUALITY TASTE & FLAVOUR

Sole Proprietors:
THE CIGARETTE SUPPLIERS SYNDICATE,
126, Nagdevi Street,
Bombay 3.

Bombay Distributors:
H. M. SHAH & CO.,
Null Bazaar,
BOMBAY.

A NOVELTY AT MATHERAN

Best Accommodations for Lodging and Boarding

Only 3 minutes' walk from Station, and daily charges Rs. 2/- only.

Apply to THE MANAGER,
GOPAL HINDU HOTEL, MATHERAN
or see
GOPALDAS MANGALDAS MITHAIWALLA
VASIAMAL BUILDING, GRANTROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.
FANCY SWEET BOXES worth presenting ON CHRISTMAS are ready

WANTED
FOR
INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidates will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply to THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH

By learning by post or personally soap-making from the first and foremost institution in India. Many Soap Teachers and factory owners of India, Burma, Ceylon, Arabia, Persia, China, etc. are our students. Write for particulars to Principal.
SOAP TRAINING HOUSE,
Saidpur (Rangpur) Bengal.

IF

You value your Health and wish to be on a path of Wealth and Prosperity. Better drop us a card mentioning your name and full address.

WE
shall send you
KAMA SHASTRA
(an interesting booklet).
GRATIS and POST FREE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Jamnagar (Kathiawar.)

Infant Mortality

A Doctor Reports that during the last ten years of his practice as a medical practitioner, he has found that after the advent of the famous Liver Specifics of Jammi Venkataramanayya, (8, Salai Street, Mylapore, Madras), the infant mortality due to CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER, or LIVER AND SPLEEN ENLARGEMENTS, has diminished by
90%

TILES & MARBLE
MERCHANT
SAJAN & Co.
FORT-BOMBAY

"A BEAUTIFUL BRIDE NEEDS NO DOWRY."

THIS is literally true in some countries. Even in India it is true that a beautiful bride needs LESS dowry.

In the Indian climate beauty, unless carefully tended, fades quickly. It is the Wise Mother's pleasant duty to see that her daughters are encouraged both by precept and example to develop and preserve their youthful charm in the best and easiest possible way.

DUTIFUL DAUGHTERS believe that their mother is right and obey her when she insists on nightly massage with Oatine Cream before retiring.

EDUCATED DAUGHTERS know it themselves and need no reminder of their duty to their skin. They know that what Oatine has done for others it will do for them also.

WISE DAUGHTERS share their mother's beauty secrets and her Oatine enthusiasm from their earliest years. Theirs is the reward of Wisdom.

The **UNDUTIFUL**, the **UNEDUCATED**, the **UNWISE DAUGHTERS**, those who neglect to use **OATINE**.——it is they who need the large dowries.

OATINE CREAM for nightly massage.

OATINE SNOW the daylight vanishing cream.

BC-1.

Scott's Porage Oats

SCOTTISH OATS- as all the world knows—are still unrivalled, and in Scott's Porage Oats you have the best that even Scotland can produce— with that flavour, that richness of nourishment, that quality which no other soil or climate has ever equalled.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., P.O. Box 431. Bombay.

WORLD FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Please write your birth date and time or the time of your writing the letter and Approximate Age and we shall inform you about what all will happen in future. One year monthly readings Rs. 2. Monthly readings for 5 years Rs. 7-8. Aroodam, 5 questions Re. 1. Every additional question As. 4. V.P. charges As. 5.

Sriman MANI:——Writes in the "Swadesamitran":—— This is the Astrologer who correctly predicted the future.

HANUMAN JOTISHA OFFICE, TIRUTTANI (S. India).

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, Decr. 27

Cariguino, Granns, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Decr. 28

Heijin Maru, Yano, Okha.
Barpeta, Davies, Busrah.
Karanja, Baird, Durban.

LOADING.

Bombay, Decr. 27.

Steamer Simla for Hamburg.
Steamer President Pierce for New York
Steamer C/o Valencia for Liverpool
Steamer Jaladuta for Rangoon.

S S Cariguino:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Cariguino arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and 10 passengers

S S Heijin Maru:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Heijin Maru will sail to-day for Okha with same bottom cargo of sugar.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Karanja:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karanja will sail to-day for Durban with mails a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

Bombay, Decr. 27.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Paric Maru 4474 Japan 29|12 O S Kaisha
3 Tarantia 3098, Karachi 3-1-33 Grahams T Co.
5 City of Lincoln 3784 Hull 4|1|33 K Nixon & Co.
7 Argus Maru 4040, Karachi, 31|12 O S Kaisha.
8 Cariguano 3230, Karachi 2|1|33, L Triestino N Co.
11 Mantua 5934, London 28|12, M M & Co.
12 Bhutan 2943, London 28|12, M M & Co.
14 Weissenfels 4852, Antwerp, 31|12 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Karanja 4646 Durban 28-12 M M & Co.
17 Lady Devison Pender 841, N F N F Hill Son & K Nixon.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Suez Maru 3330, Japan 31|12, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Jaladuta 3089, N F N F Scindia S N Co.
3 Barpeta 1892, P Gulf 28|12, M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Busrah 29|12, M M & Co.
5 Sophie Marie 560, M'Coast 30-12, Merchant S N Co.
8 Llawvern 2985, Calicut, N F L Edwards, Ltd.
9 Surada 3382, N F N F, M M & Co.
14 Ahmedi 1331, Colombo, N F S Hassum & Co.
16 Jamnagar 279, Jamnagar 28|12, Lalji Naranji & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Heijin Maru 2717, N F N F L Edwards Ltd.
B Warialda 1859, Rangoon, N F M M & Co.
C|R Janaki 530, M'Coast, N F Malabar S S Co.
F Rizwani 3306 Red Sea Ports, 29-12 T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Naldera 29|12. P & O S N Co.
Cathay 5-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Somali 5-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 12-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Behar 13-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Mongolia 19|1 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 19-1 33 P and O S N Co.
Corfu 26-1-33 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Durenda 29|12, M M & Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Simla 28|12, L Edwards Ltd.
Ceylon 14|1 L Edward Ltd.
Delhi, 23|2 L Edward Ltd.
Vinstra 19|1 L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranold 30|12, J F Co.
City of Cairo 3-1 K N Co.
City of Melbourn 14-1 K N Co.
Elysia 16-1 G T Co.
Britania 25-1 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels 29|12 L Edwards Ltd.
Schonfels 6|1 L Edwards Ltd.
Marienfels 15|1 L Edwards.
Frauenfels 26|1 L Edwards Ltd.
Sprin Fontein 10|2 L Edwards Led.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Pierce 30|12 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Guildford 18|1 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Florence 2|2 F F Campbell & Co.
President Monroe 13|1 F F Campbell and Co.
President Van Burean 27|1 F . Campbell and Co.
Steel Mariner 26-12 M M and Co

TOURISTS SHIP.

Empress of Britain 8|1 M M & Co.

FROM KOBE

Celebes Maru 16|1 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 30-12. P & O S N Co.
Kaga Maru 30|12, N Y Kaisha
Bengal Maru 2|1 N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru 9|1 O S Kaisha.
Kaiser-i-Hind 1? P and O S N Co
Soudan 22-1 P and O S N Co
Ranchi 27-1 P and O S N Co

FROM BRISBANE.

Chitral 5|1 P & O S Co.
Strathaird 21|1 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Takliva 31|12 M M & Co.
Kenya 14|1 M M & Co.
Teirea 28|1 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Taratia, 5|1 G TC..
City of Lincoln 4|1, K N Co.

FOR KOBE

Paris Maru 29|12, O S Kaisha.
Suez Maru NF N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Barpeta 28|12 M M & Co.
Varsova 29|12 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Warialda 31|12, M M & Co.
Rajput NF T M Co.
Jaladuta N F S S Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwani 29|12, T M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Gambhira NF M M Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Weissenfels 31|12, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cariguino 2|1, L T Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

President Pierce 30|12, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Sikh NF, T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Tokushima Maru	22|12|32.
Clan Stuart	23|12|32.
Ellora	23|12|32.
Jamnagar	23|12|32
Sarasvati	24|12|32.
Gambhira (boats)	24|12|32.
Barpeta (boats)	24|12|32.
Vita	27|12|32.
Bhutan	27|12|32.
C|o Lincoln	24|12|32.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Decr. 27.

S.S. Clan Stuart; Agents: J Finlay & Co., from Liverpool:—243 drums lubricating oil, 528 dms. chemicals, 75 cases shovels, 50 cases nails, 60 cases metal polish, 160 pulleys, 20 cases washing blue, 25 cases whisky, 200 cases glycerine, 48 cases soap, 44 cases bircuits, 103 cases fruits, 50 cases gypsum, 50 cases stearine, 48 cases tyres, 46 cases cottons, 50 cases cotton piecegoods, 170 cases indigo, 371 drums dyes, 201 drums paint, 187 drums lubricating grease, 450 bundles steel, 50 bundles newspaper, 108 bundles cisterns, 1010 bundles steel hoops, 803 bun- G C sheets, 41 cases distemper, 190 cases machinery, 4467 loose fire bricks.

From Manchester:—700 cases machinery, 210 bundles steel bars 36 bundles newspaper, 58 bundles cotton yarn, 120 bundles cotton piecegoods, 110 bundles cottons, 32 drums lubricating oil, 20 drums lubricating grease, 20 cases soap.

From Foweq:—963 tons China clay.

From Glasgow:—205 cases cottons, 75 cases cotton goods, 76 cases tyres, 300 cases cisterns, 404 bundles steel bars, 68 bundles steel joists, 188 bundles steel sheets, 327 cases cotton thread, 75 cases disinfectant fluid, 273 cases whisky, 180 cases beer, 25 cases stout, 55 cases ale, 100 bundles tubes, 74 bundles newspaper.

S.S. Neuenfels; Agents: L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—120 cases hardware, 334 cases glassware, 60 cases padlocks, 63 cases plywood, 200 cases slate pencils, 125 cases washing blue, 100 cases slates, 134 cases tiles, 135 cases spirits, 65 cases wine, 220 cases lamps, 80 cases iron, 360 cases wire, 103 drums M A foil, 114 cases iron flenges, 75 cases glue, 239 cases paper, 56 cases beer, 1000 cases starch, 713 cases timber, 85 cases globes, 128 cases camphor 1800 drums whale oil, 890 bundles Y M circles and sheets, 200 bundles copper sheets, 206 bundles chemicals.

From Bremen:—200 bundles copper sheets, 200 bundles salt, 100 bundles tiles, 725 bundles aspen wood, 20 bundles paper, 180 bundles tubes, 240 bundles wire, 31 bundles motor car covers, 525 bags barytes, 175 cases slates, 270 cases beer, 98 cases glassware, 165 drums chemicals, 79 cases hinges.

From Antwerp:—300 drums dyes paste, 650 drums dyes dry, 400 drums colour, 300 drums and 1100 bags chemicals, 325 bags dextrine. 1000 bags farina, 200 cases paper. 494 cases dog spikes, 1900 cases starch, 20 cases cheese, 1500 cases glassware, 100 cases washers, 580 bundles steel circles, 3300 bundles steel sheets, 24000 bundles steel hoops, 329 bundles steel bars, 468 bundles steel joists, 250 bundles copper sheets, 557 bundles steel rivets, 364 bundles cement sheets. 174 bundles wire.

From Port Said:—1150 bags figs, 50 cases fruits, 200 bags almonds, 150 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Decr. 27.

S.S. Bhutan, for Havre:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For London:—14 cases bristles, B P & Hayley Ltd; 15 bales animal skins, M Esmail; 4 pots palma rosa oil, M Bhuta & Co.

For Marseilles:—1300 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S.S. Tarantia, for Liverpool:—21 bales wool raw, T Bhaverlal; 18 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 265 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 19 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 24 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Manchester:—1280 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co; 33 drums castor oil, W Latham & Co.

For Barcelona:—60 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

S.S. Weissenfels, for Hamburg:—112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton raw, Textile Products, Ltd; 55 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co; 20 bales hemp, M Nissim; 42 bags gum karaya, R Damji & Co; 70 bags gum olibonum, A A H Mavji & Co; 30 cases dry casings, Ad. Meyer; 25 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co, 51 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co; 2350 bags groundnut oil cakes and 1000 bags linseed, A Oomerbhoy.

For Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—6900 bags groundnut oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Antwerp:—125 bales cotton-fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 2500 bags linseed oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy; 1000 bags linseed oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 1400 bags linseed oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd 174 bags buffalo pickers, N A Geria & Son.

S.S. City of Lincoln, for Manchester:—55 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; 100 bales cotton thread waste, M Bruta & Co; 155 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mfg. and Mfg. Co; 280 drums castor oil A Hargovandas & Co.

For Liverpool:—100 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Glasgow:—51 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

S.S. Cariguano, for Venice:—110 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co; 63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton raw, Chimanlal & Sons; 640 bags groundnuts, L Dreyfus & Co; 2450 bags castor seed and 303 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Trieste:—133 bags groundnut seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 4002 bags gingelly seed, K Devchand & Co; 600 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S.S. President Pierce, for Genoa:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd; 61 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For New York:—35 bales woollen numdas, Cox & Kings, Ltd; 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd; 23 bales numda rugs, B Lawrie & Co.

For Marseilles:—27 bales cotton fly, Textile Products, Ltd.

S.S. Suez Maru, for Osaka:—70 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal & Son.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co.

S.S. Paris Maru, for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 23 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co; 335 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 600 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co; 107 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw. Volkart Bros.

For Hongkong:—5000 baskets onions, R Purshotamdas & Co; 4 cases fish fins. H M H Kassam.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,513
Central India	685
Barsi/Nugger	615
Hyderabad/Gaorani	275
Berar	3,825
N.-W. Provinces	71
Central Provinces	617
Dholera	59
Rajputana z	185
Sind-Punjab	201
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	354

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay upto noon on Friday 23rd December, 1932:+

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,179
Linseed	7,267
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	7
Gingellyseed	13,993
Poppyseed	9
Groundnuts	20,009
Castorseed	3,709
Rice	43,270
Myrabollams	2,144
Cottonseed	13,323
Gram	907
Joowar	148
Barley	878
Bajree	401
	Tons.
Coal	2,913

THE LAST WORD IN TYRE MILEAGE!

With SEIBERLING CORDS you can forget your tyres. But you won't forget the EXCESS MILEAGE they deliver. If you want the most tyre service for your money get these World's Finest Tyres, yet at normal prices—Get Right Now!

THE SEIBERLING.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

PROPS: RANE LTD.

Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS" — NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. — Telephone: "22475"

THE BEST PLACE

FOR

ENJOYING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

THE MATHERAN ROYAL HINDU HOTEL

Upto-date arrangement for lodging and boarding. A princely bungalow, pure milk, ghee and curd of domestic buffaloes, delicious dishes, obedient staff of servants and proprietor's personal supervision will make you most comfortable.

Charges Rs. 2/- per day

Apply to The Manager at Matheran.

OR

DAYARAM DAMODAR MITHAIWALA

548, Chira Bazar Tele. 24777. — BOMBAY. — 393 Grant Road, Tele. 41140.

Special for winter seasons—SALAMPAK BADAMPAK AND GUNDERPAK are ready

SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

SERVE YOUR NATION

YOURSELF and DEPENDENTS

by insuring your life with a Swadeshi Company. WESTERN INDIA OF SATARA is a purely Swadeshi insurance company, having a very efficient and economic management. Many facilities to the policy-holders and concessions to the agents. Apply for information.

MANAGER

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. SATARA.

No matter what you require, whether glasses or advice relating to your eyes, you cannot do better than consult us. We make bold to say that no firm of Opticians in Bombay can equal or surpass the services we render to our clients. We possess the highest qualifications in Ophthalmology and Visual Optics available in Great Britain, and we test eyes without any charge.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & COMPANY

71, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

and 7, Arsenal Road, POONA

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY

Soap and water cleans the surface, but skin beauty is not a matter of surface care. It is imperative that the pores and tissues be freed of impurities regularly every day.

There is a very simple method of doing this.

Afghan Cold Cream

the last thing at night. Nothing cleanses the skin of the deeply lodged impurities like this wonderful cream, coarseness, lines and wrinkles are largely the effect of Clodged pores, which prevent the skin from functioning properly.

Sold everywhere.

Manufactured by

E. S. PATANWALA, BOMBAY 3.

Factory at CONNAUGHT ROAD, BOMBAY

A WINNER THROUGHOUT

Every single quality that you look for in good playing cards is possessed by

GREAT MARATHA Cards.

They are finely printed, perfectly furnished, glossy but not slippery, flexible but the corners do not easily curl.

For real pleasure play with

GREAT MARATHA PLAYING CARDS.

Address:—

KARAMCHAND AMBALAL & Co

236, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY, 3.

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY. LIMITED.

(Established 1913.)

Valuation Report

For the Triennium ending 31st December, 1931

REVEALS CERTAIN STRIKING FEATURES.

The Real Criterion of Prosperity is the substantial Surplus disclosed after a servere test by the Actuary.

Surplus disclosed is nearly 5½ times more than that disclosed at the last Valuation.

Interim Bonus Rs. 15 per 1,000 per Year

both on Whole Life and Endowment With Profit Policies becoming claims before 1st January, 1934.

Forecast:—STILL GREATER PROSPERITY.

For Prospects, Valuation Report & Agency Terms apply to:—

THE MANAGER,
East and West Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ROYAL ASTROLOGER

1,000,000

and more clients have had our remarkable foretelling Family fame of 25 generations in Astrology. Medalist and Certificate from Maharajahs and Zamindars. Annual life reading weekly details Rs. 2. Aroodam, for 5 questions Re: 1, State birth details or writing time.

Pandit N. AMRITANANDA,
2/29, North Mada St., Mylapore
MADRAS.

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BEST INDIAN SILKS FOR SUITINGS

SHIRTINGS and SAREES

Of Various Types

KHADI SILKS

HIGH CLASS TUSSORS

Can be had at very reasonable rates from:—

HIRALAL & Co.,
Peerbhoy Mansions,
West Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

BURMA WILL STAND BY UNITED INDIA

Anti-Separationists At A Discount

MR. J. K. MUNSHI'S STATEMENT

Mr. Jehangir Munshi, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press on the Separation issue:—

The question of Separation was, of mild academic interest till the end of the year 1927 when Sir Harcourt Butler left the shores of Burma—a happy and contented Burma.—About the beginning of the year 1928 Sir Charles Innes took over charge as Governor of Burma and he made the question of Separation a live issue. As a matter of fact he was the real author of Separation. He gave birth to it. God Almigaty has ordained that he should give a decent burial to his own child just before he leaves the shores of Burma next month. Will he bow to the Will of God?

CHERISHED DREAM

By the most amazing propaganda unparalleled in the history of the administration of any Governor—constitutional or unconstitutional—Sir Charles Innes threw a happy and contended Burma into a state of bitter controversy. He gradually won over His Majesty's Government to become his active ally and partisan in his cherished object of separating Burma from India. He pulverised the Government of India into a state of political coma till they gradually abnegated their sacred obligations to hold the scales evenly between the Separationists inspired and led by Sir Charles Innes and the Anti-Separationists, who relied on the country and incidentally never lost their faith in a Power higher than Cabinets and Governors. The last five years have witnessed a grim and unequal struggle between the mighty forces of Separation and the ostensibly slender forces of Anti-Separation. The "Rangoon Times" from the very beginning and the "Rangoon Gazette" subsequently and more haltingly ranged themselves on the side of Separation. The most amazing chapter of this drama was the fact that although His Excellency Sir Charles Innes used the Separationist leaders as his tools in his fight for Separation, the Separation leaders deluded themselves that they were using Sir Charles Innes as a pawn in their own game. This delusion would have afforded great amusement to students of human psychology, had it not involved terribly grave consequences to the happiness and welfare of thirteen million Burmans.

MAJORITY AGAINST SEPARATION.

The Anti-Separationists have throughout claimed that the vast majority of Burmans are against Separation. The Separationists claimed the contrary. His Excellency Sir Charles Innes succeeded in convincing His Majesty's Government and the Government of India that the whole of Burma—save and except a few misguided leaders chiefly belonging to the G. C. B. A.—ardently burned for immediate Separation of Burma at any cost. Up to the very date of the election the "Rangoon Times" and the "Rangoon Gazette" triumphantly prophesied a sweeping victory for the Separationists. The "Rangoon Times" was rash enough to offer odds against the Anti-Separationists' victory. Luckily for the proprietors of the "Rangoon Times" no actual bets were taken. Till the day of election nobody had ever discovered the fact that Anti-Separationists had indulged in unfair propaganda. This discovery was naturally made after the election, as day after day the staggering majorities polled by the Anti-Separationists were announced.

WHAT ELECTION REVEALED.

Now let us examine the actual facts. This election has caused a tremendous political awakening in Burma—a fact which every lover of Burma, whether he be a Burman or non-Burman, Separationist or Anti-Separationist, must enthusiastically welcome. Thousands of Burmese voters flocked to the various polling booths in the country to record their votes for or against Separation. At several polling booths polling had to be continued on subsequent days. At several polling booths thousands of Anti-Separation voters had to be turned away. It is difficult for me to conceive in what other or better manner the people of Burma could have recorded their verdict on this question. Out of 64 elected Burmese members 38 Anti-Separationists, 25 Separationists and one neutral member have been returned. The Anti-Separationists confining the figures to Burmans alone—have gained a clear majority of 13 members. As for the voting itself Anti-Separationists have polled about four lakh fifteen thousand votes as against about two lakh fifty thousand votes polled by the Separationists. The Anti-Separationists most of whom were Non-Co-operators for ten years, had to rely on the old electoral rolls, had to organise themselves at very short notice and had to contend against the powerful forces which I have referred to. The Anti-Separationists have justified their claim: they have secured a signal victory: Burma has given her verdict in a clear decisive and unmistakable manner.

CAN THEY DEFY IT?

Now let us examine the other argument put forward by the "Rangoon Gazette" and the "Rangoon Times" that this election result does not reflect the true verdict of the country, as the Electorate has not understood what it was voting about. So bitter is the atmosphere caused by the separation controversy that even Separationist leaders have allowed themselves to indulge in the greatest political calumny of their own countrymen, namely that although Busmans all over the country came out in thousands to vote for Anti-Separationists, they have not understood what they were voting for and that really they are for separation. Where would the Separationists' claim for Dominion Status or any further political reform be if Separation is obtained on the basis of this assertion? Dominion Status is not merely a phrase. The fundamental implication of Dominion Status is the Government of a country according to the will of the people of the country. The will of the people of Burma has been demonstrated. Is it open to the Separation leaders to defy the will of the people of Burma and to invoke the help of a foreign Bureaucracy to do so? And at the same time can they justly claim Dominion Status for Burma? If democracy is to flourish in Burma let us all be democratic, whether the popular verdict places some of us at the moment in the winning or the losing camp. The Separationist Members of the Council who have been returned on the separation ticket must undoubtedly vote for Separation, but at the same time it is their bounden duty not only to bow to the verdict of the country but to see that the verdict of the country is carried out by His Majesty's Government. If they are true lovers of democracy, the enforcement of the will of their country and the verdict of their countrymen should be more precious to them than considerations of success or failure on any particular question or issue. I do not for one moment doubt that the Separationist leaders firmly and honestly believe that the welfare of Burma demands Separation; but the Anti-Separationists leaders also equally honestly and firmly believe that the welfare of Burma demands that she should not be separated from India. Each side has put its case before the country and the country has given its decision. Under these circumstances let Separationist leaders behave in Burma in the same way as defeated Englishmen would behave in England or defeated Australians or Canadians would behave in Australia or Canada. It is unthinkable that the defeated minority in England, Australia or Canada would try to throw into discredit the intelligence and the verdict of their own countrymen and invoke foreign or extraneous help to defy that verdict.

I have great admiration and regard for the People's Party. They have done solid work for Burma during the past ten years when other parties persisted in a policy of non-co-operation. It is for this reason that His Majesty's Government and the Government of India have been misled into believing that Burma was in favour of Separation. But now all the parties have gone before the country; each party has placed its cace before the country; the country has given its verdict. The country's verdict is a sacred trust. I appeal to the People's Party, after formally recording their vote in the Council in favour of Separation, to accept the country's verdict as a sacred trust and to carry out that trust with the help of their triedability and rich political experience. The Separation controversy has ruined this Province resulting in acute economic distress mainly caused by the flight of the Chettyars' capital from this country. Let all races and all parties bury their differences and work for a happy and united Burma. Burma has a great future in the Indian Federation; let us all nite and build up that great future.

A WARNING

I conclusion I warn the Anti-Separation leaders that the constantly repeated threat that Burma will not be able to leave the Federation is obviously made with a view to trap the Anti-Separation leaders into an unwise declaration which can be construed as a vote in favour of Separation. Any such blunder on the part of the Anti-Separation leaders—a blunder which the authorities bent on Separation are counting on—might result in throwing away the fruits of a great victory and betrayal of the country's verdict. I propose to deal with this aspect of the question in a separate statement.

UNTOUHCABILITY HAS NO AUTHORITY IN SHASTRAS

Rangoon Citizens Urge Its Eradication

(From A Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Dec. 23.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the above Sabah on the 18th inst. at the Sooniram Hall, Rangoon, to observe the anti-untouchability day. The Chair was occupied by Dr. R. S. Dugal.

Mr. S. M. Kolandai, spoke on the great sacrifice of Mahatma Ghandhi and the necessity for the removal of untouchability.

Mr. B. R. Rao, spoke on the social reform in India, and appealed to the Hindus to throw open their temples to the depressed classes.

Swami Somasundaram detailed the causes for the introduction of untouchability in the olden days and the necessity for its complete abolishment in the present days.

Mr. L. B. Lathia described the suffering of the depressed classes by the cruelty of the Hindu orthodoxy and their conversion to other faiths. He appealed to the Hindus to maintains the true spirit of Sanadhana Dharma and to completely remove untouchability.

Then the following resolution, which was moved by the Chair and unanimously adopted, was wired to the Zamorin Calicut:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Rangoon, held under the auspices of the Vani Vilasa Sabah, Rangoon, on Sunday (18th December 1932) at the Sooniram Hall heartedly supports the complete removal of untouchability throughout India and Burma, in the name of Humanity, and earnestly appeals to the Zamorin of Calicut to use his influence to throw open the temples of Guruvayur to the Harijans."

The chairman regretted the obstinacy of the orthodox Hindus in Southern India, and said that there was no authority in the Hindu Shastras for untouchability. He had full hope that Mahatmaji would succeed in removing untouchability.

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The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has issued the following appeal to the Manufacturers of Swadeshi goods:—

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Suggestions of any kind are ever welcome. Printed forms for tabular information will be immediately sent on request to the Officer in charge, Swadeshi Directory Section, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

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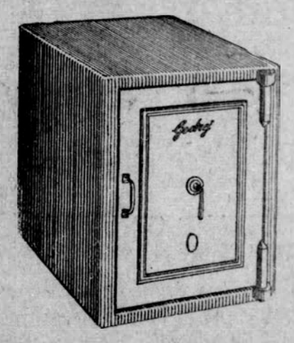

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RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR SUMMONED

Will Gold Standard Be Abandoned?

PRETORIA, Dec. 26.

An interesting feature, to-day, of the Cabinet meting was the urgent summoning of Mr. Postmus, Governor of the Reserve Bank who privately conferred for an hour with Mr. Havenga, Finance Minister, who afterwards consulted General Hertzog. A number of officials of the Reserve Bank were colled again.

FARMERS SUPPORT TIELMANROO'S POLICY.

Cape Town.—The country is in a very excited political crisis, farmers vociferously supporting Mr. Tielmanroo's policy of devaluation. Very intense interest is evinced in the opening of banks on Wednesday to see whether the unlimited exchange is maintained or curtailed by the Emergency Act. It is estimated that millions of sterling left the country in the last few days. Speculators anticipate that the crisis will result in abandoning the gold standard. Businessmen are already preparing in that regard.—Reuter.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY FUND

Surat Hindoos Contribute Rs. 3,033

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

Pandit Malaviya has received a cheque for Rs. 3033 as a contribution towards the All-India Anti-untouchability Fund from the Surat Hindu Association, Durban (Natal) South Africa.—A. P.

Dr. Mark Collins of the staff of Adyar Library passed away on Saturday afternoon after an operation. He was the officiating Principal of the Central Hindu College in 1903 and was associated with Poet Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan.—A.P.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tokushima Maru	5.976	20 Dec.	31 Dec.
*Suez Maru	4646	20 Dec.	30 Dec.
Fushimi Maru	11.00	...	† 10 Jan.
xKaga Maru	5.860	28 Dec.	13 Jan.
*Bengal Maru	5.396	2 Jan.	16 Jan.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	† 23 Jan.
*Nagato Maru	5901	17 Jan.	31 Jan.
Terukuni Maru	12000	...	† 4 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo. † From Colombo.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28 1932

"ALL-INDIA" MUSLIM CONFERENCE FARCE

No Delegates From Majority Of Important Provinces

A FEW LEADERS MEET AND CONDEMN ALLAHABAD AGREEMENT !

Chairman's Blissful Ignorance over Sind Question

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The special session of the All-India Muslim Conference which commenced here this evening, was a very tame affair and its first brief sitting of two hours was marked with several incidents which exposed its unrepresentative character and the fact that the vast majority of Calcutta Muslims are opposed to it. An hour before the time fixed for the open session a large body of Muslims (about 1,000 strong) marched from Zakeria Street in procession raising Anti-Conference slogans, and reached Haliday Park (now known as Mahomed Ali Park) where the Conference was to meet. Processionists found gates of the Pandal guarded by volunteers and strong posse of police. Many of them who had obtained visitors' tickets attempted to secure entrance but they were prevented by volunteers.

VISITORS CANED.

Some volunteers, it is said, used their canes to disperse anti-Conference visitors. The latter however persisted in the attempt, when ultimately the police dispersed them with the use of lathis. Failing to get admission the processionists marched further and held a meeting in Canning Road where they passed a resolution, condemning the high-handed tactics of the Conference authorities and declaring that the reception committee, which was appointed in Camera, was not representative of Calcutta Muslims who had nothing to do with the Conference.

CCAIRMAN GOES TO SETTLE DISPUTE.

The Conference which was timed to meet at 6 p.m. could commence only at 7-30 on the arrival of Mr. Hasan Shaheed Suharwardi, Chairman, Reception Committee. The President and other members who had arrived an hour before were kept waiting for the Chairman, Reception Committe, who according to the announcement made by Maulvi Shafee Daudi, Secretary, had gone to settle the dispute between the two factions of Muslims, quarrelling over the question of Burial, of a Muslim faqeer. Meanwhile a Maulvi entertained the audience with a religious sermon. On conclusion of the Sermon, Maulvi Shafee Daudi announced that if there were any poets they may recite their compositions to keep the audience busy till the Chairman, Reception Committee arrived. In response to this request Maulvi Saleh Husein of Chapra recited a poem which he had composed. His composition consisted of abusive attacks on the Nationalist Muslims and Hindus.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI SLIGHTED

In one of the couplets he said: "The greatness of Islam was not dependent on Shaukat Ali and if he left our ranks it did not mean there was none to take his place." This remark was considered disrespectful to Maulana Shaukat Ali and Gazi Mohiyooddin Ajmeri of the Central Khilafat Committee and Waheeduddin Ahmed of Delhi raised strong protests against it and demanded that further recitation should be stopped. One volunteer tried to force Gazi Mohiyooddin Ajmeri to sit down, which the latter resisted and continued his protest. Many vissitors joined in this protest and what followed was a pandemonium which lasted for ten minutes. Failing to quiet the excited people, the organisers stopped further recitation of that poem, and order was restored when a blind Maulvi from Delhi was brought to the rostrum and asked to recite verses from the Holy Quran.

HIS BLISSFUL IGNORANCE.

Shortly after this the Chairman, Reception Committee, arrived and regular proceedings commenced.

Mr. Hasan Shaheed Suhrawardy, Chairman, Reception Committee, while emphasising that Hindu-Muslim unity was essential for the progress of the country but condemned the effort for unity made at Allahabad. He showed his singular ignorance of current political events, when, in his lengthy typed address, he referred to the Sind Question and said Government had not accepted Muslim demand for separation of that province. Not being aware perhaps that only 48 hours before the report that Government had decided to separate Sind had appeared in newspapers. While he was reading the address one of the visitors wanted to say something, but no sooner did he stand in his seat and uttered a few words than several volunteers lifted him bodily, and removed him from the Pandal.

Folllowing the Chairman, Reception Committee, Abdulla Yousufali, President-elect of the Conference read his address in English. He commenced his address with an attempt to show the representative character of the Conference by pointing out that the constitution provided for the following classes of members among others: (1) Elected Muslim members of Central and Provincial Legislatures, (2) representatives of Muslim associations of All-India character. In fact an official list of prominent persons attending the Conference circulated to the press did not consist more than 53 names, although many of these prominent persons are such whose names people had not heard before.

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

As regards Muslim political associations of All-India character except one section of the Conference itself and Jamiat-ul-Ulma of Cawnpore, no other All-India Muslim organisation was represented. The Muslim League, Jamiat-ul-Ulma, Delhi and the Khilafat Committee which originally constituted a strong section in the Conference being conspicuous by their absence on this occasion. As regards Muslim members of the legislatures there were not more than seven or eight of them. Two ministers, one from the Punjab, Malik Feroze Khan Noon and one from Bengal, Khwaja Nazimuddin. There were only two M. L. A.'s. one Maulvi Shafee Daudi and the other Chaudhury Mohamed Ismail. There were similarly two members of the Council of State, while provincial legislatures were not representated by more than four members out of whom two were nominated. It is significant that provinces like Bombay, Madras Sind, Baluchistan, the N.-W. Frontier, and Assam, were unrepresented, and the majority of those who attended came from Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and U. P.. They having sent 4, 5, 9 and 6 representatives respectively.

The president in his address condemned the Allahabad Agreement which, he said, was no agreement at all, and about which wires were flashed all over country, and to England to announce the happy news that complete harmony, had been reached. He further added: "that message is going to be preached in the United States by American methods by one who has changed his opinions so often that his friends are breathlessly waiting to see what his next big surprise will be", with regard Bengal he said the communal scheme was acceptable, but they could not help expressing disappointment at the fact that 54 per cent of the Muslim majority did not receive due consideration. He suggested acceptance by Muslims of provincial autonomy even if there was no responsibility at the centre.

SECRETARY'S ADMISSION.

When the fact that entry to a section of Muslims was refused by volunteers was brought to Maulvi Shafi Daudi's notice by a press representative the former remarked "this is a conference only of from those people whose names are down in our register. None else can attend the conference".

PRESIDENT REGRETS CONGRESSMEN'S PASSIVE ATTITUDE

Unconditional Separation Of Sind Urged

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

"The Allahabad Unity Conference was never a happy family" said A. Yusufali, Barrister, Lahore, presiding over the special session of the All-India Muslim Conference which opened here at 8 this evening. Proceeding he said that in spite of all the propaganda it was clear that no decision could be reached there which any communities would unanimously accept.

Regretting the Congressites' passive attitude in refusing help to the solution of communal differences during the first two sessions of the Round Table Conference, the President remarked that the British Cabinet had made the communal decision which was very balanced. However inadequate some of its provisions safeguarding Muslim rights, Muslims had accepted as a compromise subject to minor adjustments in detail.

Concluding the President appealed to His Majesty's Government in view of the Brayne Committee Report to announce unconditional separation of Sind as early as possible subject to minority rights as in other provinces.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

H. S. Suhrawardy, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates. He was gratified that the Working Committee of the Conference accepted their invitation to hold a special session in Calcutta, because it was the position of Muslims of Bengal that formed the subject matter of controversy.

Amongst those present were Firoze Khan Noon, Minister of the Punjab, Hassan Imam, Member of the Council of State, Shafee Daudi, Sir Zaheed Suhrawardy, ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, K. Nazimuddin and K. M. G. Faroqui, Ministers of Bengal. Delegates attended from Bihar, the Punjab, the U. P., Delhi Orissa and the Central Provinces.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR VISITS NAGZARI VALLEY

Impressed With Progress Of New Teak Plantations

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, DANDELI, Dec. 27.

His Excellency, Sir Fredrrick Sykes to-day visited the Nagzari Valley, which has been one of the largest and most profitable teak supplying area in Kanara District. The Governor was much impressed with the progress of new plantations and in particular with the marked signs of improvement in technique between the earlier plantations of 1921 and that of subsequent years. The 1931 plantations revealed a wonderful growth of straight, healthy and well developed trees. —A.P.

PARSI DELEGATES TO UNITY CONFERENCE

Mr. Bharucha On "Unjustifiable Allegations"

INCORPORATION OF TWO POINTS IN AGREEMENT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha of Bombay has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Commenting on the Allahabad Unity Conference a Parsi daily of Bombay has once again gone at a tangent against Parsi Nationalists and indulged in unjustifiable allegations against Parsi delegates to the Unity Conference. Not satisfied with this it has cast reflections on patriotic promoters of the Unity Conference in regard to their attitude towards the Parsi community. This is really deplorable, for almost all leaders at the Conference expressed great admiration, for the singularly Nationalist attitude of Parsis and readily incorporated the following two points in the Unity Agreement:—

(1) ELECTORATES: "For the purposes of electorates Parsis shall be included among Hindus; Jews among Anglo-Indians or Europeans as the case may be; and Bene Israells among Indian Christians.

(2) LEGISLATURE and CABINET: "Nothing in this Agreement shall debar members of small minorities like Parsis from entering Legislature of holding appointments in Cabinets.

"Will this Parsi daily that used to denounce venerable Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta during their life-time cease its antics."

MALAVIYAJI'S SERVICES APPRECIATED

Allahabad's Eloquent Tributes

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

Eloquent tributes to the services of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was paid this evening, at a public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad. Garlands were also presented to the revered leader on behalf of the Seva Samiti and the Swadeshi League and other institutions, while Mrs. Motilal Nehr presented a silver tray containing a cocoanut, sacred thread and vermilion on behalf of the citizens of Allahabad.—.

MALAVIYAJI LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left for Calcutta to-night by the Bombay Mail in connection with the Unity Conference committee meeting to be held there to settle the Bengal problem.—A. P.

All-India Conference

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

A series of conferences were held at Allahabad during Christmas Week.

The tenth annual Bengali Literary Conference of Bengalis outside Bengal opened, to-day, under the presidentship of Mr. Ramananda Chatterji.

The 36th session of the All India Conference opens tomorrow. Raja Manmatha Nath Roy Chaudhri. President of the Bengal Council and the president-elect of the conference was accorded an enthusiastic reception on his arrival here to-day.—A. P.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

JAMSAHEB'S VIEWS

"Mistake To Rush Matters"

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Interviewed with regard to the results of the Round Table Conference the Jamsaheb of Nawagar, after detailing the conditions of the Princes entry into the Federation, said that, as far as he could make out, nothing definite had been done in these spheres harmonising with the policy laid down by the Chamber of Princes in March last year.

His Majesty's Government had shown every desire to keep India in the path of progress in a Federation by trying to get the greatest amount of agreement among the representatives invited to London, but it must be remembered that there were questions on which agreement had not been reached. "But in problems so unique and issues so momentous for one-fifth of the human race, it would be a mistake to rush matters without adequately and reasonably satisfying the views of the diverse interests concerned."—Reuter.

DANCER RELEASED FROM JAIL

X'mas Gift Of 'Il Duce' To Austria

ROME, Dec. 26.

Mussolini made a Christmas gift to Austria by releasing the beautiful Austrian dancer, Greta Blaha, sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment last June, for participation in a plot to assassinate Mussolini. Austrian Minister assured Sgr. Mussolini that her release would have an excellent effect on Italo-Austrian relations.

Greta Blaha was rushed to the Frontier in a special railway compartment secretly in order not to create resentment among the relatives of other prisoners.—Reuter.

MISS MANIBEN KARA AT MALWAN

Advises Cashew Trade Workers To Join Union

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 26.

Miss Maniben Kara, the Bombay labour leader visited Malwan last week and addressed a gathering of workers engaged in cashewnut trade at Malwan under the presidency of Dr. Gawande of Bombay. The speaker dwelt on the helpless condition of the workers, and advised them to become members of the Union.

A branch of the Union was opened at Dhuriwada.—A. P.

Ratnagiri's New Nationalist Party

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 26.

A new Nationalist Party called "The Ratnagiri District Lokashahi Paksha" was formed at a meeting of distinguished persons ond leaders in the district held on Saturday night under presidentship of Mr. P. M. Bhagvat. A draft constitution of the party was discussed and adopted. Messrs. R. R. Bapat and N. V. Jog were elected secretaries of the party.—A. P.

CALCUTTA HEARS CLEARLY KING'S SPEECH

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

Reception of messages from various cities indicate that the King's broadcast speech was heard clearly in Calcutta, where the local station's relay was very successful, while Delhi listeners were rather disappointed. Listeners tuning in direct only heard faintly while relays from Calcutta and Bombay were audible. Wherever the speech was heard, listeners were thrilled by His Majesty's voice conveying the season's greetings.—A. P.

LONDON PRESS ON R. T. C.

"Eminently Successful" Says "Times"

"GOOD FAITH OF BRITAIN PROVED"

—*"News Chronicle"*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

"The Times" says that the Conference session has been eminently successful, thanks in no small degree, to the admirable work of Sir S. Hoare who has won universal approval for his speeches both at the Round Table Conference and in the Commons, but the main credit is due to the whole body of delegates who have approached and discussed a number of complex and highly controversial questions in a large spirit of compromise, in which they have already reached understandings of immense importance in framing the Indian Reforms Bill. It is no disparagement of earlier sessions to suggest that publicity did not always tend to promote agreement. The third session did not suffer from this handicap. It was under no temptation to subordinate constructive discussion to oratorical display. On most important questions a sufficiently large measure of agreement has been reached to enable Government to frame legislative proposals for submission to Parliament with the real understanding of what is acceptable to the great body of Indian public opinion.

"SAFEGUARDS NECESSARY."

Indian delegates have fully recognised that such safeguards as are embodied in the Powers of Governor-General are necessary in the interests of India, while British delegates and particularly Sir. S. Hoare, have equally admitted the force of Indian contention that these special powers must be clearly defined in the interests of India and Ministerial responsibility. There is certainly much to be said against any "crystallization" of constitution which might so hamper legislatures as to transfer their chief function to the Supreme Federal Court. Here the method of the Conference pointed to a compromise, and it is only on the largest measure of agreement that the Indian consituation must be based if it is to succeed at all.

The Conference's task has been enormously difficult. There are subjects still left for Government's decision. Even so, the final session has succeeded. It has been businesslike, conciliatory and realistic, and has done much for the prestige of Indian political leadership in this country. Its record justifies the hope that many Indian members will return to participate in the next discussions with the Joint Select Committee."

DULL AND LABORIOUS DETAIL WORK.

The "News Chronicle" says that this dul and rather laborious detail work has placed the good faith of the British Government beyond all reasonable doubt and brought the quick minds of able Indian delegates up against the intimate problems which the Federation in working will involve. The next immediate step lies with the Indian Princes. We hope they will respond without delay to Lord Sankey's appeal.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARMOURY RAID CASE

Accused Brought To Chittagong To Stand Trial

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 27.

It is understood that Ambika Chakravarti, an accused in the Supplementary Armoury-Raid Case has been brought to Chittagong to stand trial by a Special Tribunal on January 3. Chakravarty, who was arrested in October 1930 was then suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, and was removed to Suri Jail and then to Midnapur and Alipur.

It is also understood that about 100 witnesses will be examined in the case.—A. P.

"SAFEGUARDS, A HOLLOW MOCKERY"

POLICY MUST CONFORM TO REALITIES

"Post" On R. T. C. Achievement

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Five weeks' discussion has been much more businesslike and purposeful than any previous conference, declares the "Daily Telegraph," commenting on the close of the Round Table Conference. This has been made possible by years of energetic spadework. The Conference has ended with a frank recognition that a large measure of agreement has been attained, but still leaves very much of first-rate importance to be added to the picture. The method of free consultation of Indian opinion on a footing of perfect equality has now yielded all that could be got from it. Without safeguards advance is out of question. If Indians refuse to work the constitution under these limitations the choice will be theirs.

CONGRESS UNREPRESENTED AT R. T. C.

We cannot afford to forget that policy must conform to realities, the most obvious of which is that the Congress was not represented at the Round Table Conference, declares the "Morning Post." Yet Lord Willingdon has declared that the Congress is the only political party which can be expected to work constitutional Government. Therefore, we must remember that those on whom Government have to rely for implementing the agreement were not only absent but are in gaol.

Safeguards are a hollow mockery of the realities of power, and British delegates have given away everything except control over the army.—Reuter.

"A MEMORABLE OCCASION"

London Press On King's Broadcast Speech

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The King's broadcast is generally hailed in the morning papers as a memorable occasion in the history of the world. Messages from various parts of the Empire state that broadcast was heard clearly all over Canada, especially in snowbound outposts, far in the north to which it brought a great cheer. The spech was not audible in New Zealand, but was heard clearly and reasonantly is Sydney and Melbourne; while South Africa was deeply stirred by the speech, which was slightly affected by atmospherics.—Reuter's Special.

YOUTH WITH CARTRIDGES ARRESTED

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 27.

A youth with ten live cartridges and some gold ornaments was arrested at Kumria station, ten miles from Chittagong. It is understood that the name of the youth is Jyotsnamoi Nandi, son or Jogendra Nandi of Fatebad.—A. P.

Accident On Guntakal-Bezwada Ry.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 27.

The District Transportation Superintendent, Traffic, Guntakal, M.&S.M. Railway, wires under date, to-day:—No. 436 Down goods of 26th the December suffered serious accident at mile 363|8 on the Guntakal-Bezwada line between Diguvametta and Giddalur at 23|50 hours on 26-12-32. 23 vechiles were derailed but no injury was caused to anyone. The line is obstructed.

Through running is expected in 48 hours. Passenger shipment at the scene of the accident has been arranged. The cause of the accident is under enquiry.—A.P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the 'Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.